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CORRUPT "SOCIALISTS"

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS APPEAR ON THEIR TICKET AT HARTFORD.

Caucus Lists Reveal the Connection Between the Capitalist Parties and the Polynomial Party—Socialist Labor Party's Good Showing in the Second Ward.

Hartford, Conn., April 11.—The report about the municipal election in Hartford, in The Daily People of April 9th is incomplete. I send you here an additional report for the delectation of all comrades and Anti-Kangaroos at large.

A most striking feature of the election returns is the fact that the S. L. P. polled the highest number of votes—27—in the second ward, the stronghold and fortress of our Kangaroos, who even expected to vote their men into office, which hope did not realize by a long shot.

The Kangs were dumbfounded when they found that our vote in their ward had risen from 9 to 27. Looking for an explanation there was none available. The old bluff of the voters having made mistake was n. g., as in consequence of the position of our ticket on the voting machine any mistake in that line could never have come our way but vice versa.

As they are at a loss for an explanation of that phenomenon I shall explain the way it came about. The Jewish Socialists and those Socialistically inclined have been systematically misled by the Kangaroos in the second ward ever since 1897, when they broke away from the S. L. P. to join the Debs Colony swindle. Other cooperative schemes were worked by them that couldn't but point out their fallacious claims of working for the benefit of the rank and file—and as a consequence of that, truth has finally come up abreast of the lie that the Kangs are the genuine Socialists. They are beginning to find out that the S. L. P. is the only true Socialist organization, and vote therefore the S. L. P. ticket. That we have reached the turning point just in the second ward first is significant and the rest will follow. That vote in the second ward is the "Mene, Teckel Upharsin" on the wall, and points to the downfall of the Kang humbug in Hartford, Conn.

On closest examination of the candidates of the Socialist (?) party in that election we have found the following gentlemen registered as Democrats on the Democratic caucus lists.

John J. Fitzgibbons, Councilman 1st Ward; Henry F. Bramman, Councilman, 3rd ward; Joseph R. Bannagan, Councilman, 5th ward; Alfred T. Tivery, Alderman, 7th ward; John R. Riley, High School Commissioner.

The following candidates of that malodorous party have registered as Republicans according to the Republican caucus lists:

Martin J. Rigo, Councilman 7th ward.
John Rubenbauer, Councilman, 1st ward.
Alfred Hartsman, Councilman, 5th ward.
Albert L. Miller, Councilman, 9th ward.

How do you like that galaxy of Kangs in the capitalist parties? No! The Kangs of Hartford are not behind the standard of their party in other parts of the country. On the contrary, they are striving for the leadership in political corruption.

Mat. Lechner.

Belleville, Ill., Vote.

Belleville, Ill., April 9.—At the election last Tuesday we polled the following votes:

For Mayor—Edward Haerbich, 205 votes. For Aldermen—First Ward, Walter Goss, 11 votes; Third Ward, William Yochum, 76 votes; Fourth Ward, William Warner, 11 votes; Sixth Ward, Charles Riedel, 76 votes.

There were five candidates running in the Third Ward—two coal miners, Comrade Yochum, one saloon-keeper, and one middle class skinner, a groceryman who has been on the "We don't patronize list of the Trades and Labor Assembly" for two years, and he was elected by a plurality of forty, receiving 125 votes.

We received 125 votes more than we did last election for Mayor, making us official here in town.

PEORIA'S TICKET.

Campaign Entered in Lively Manner with Good Prospects.

Peoria, Ill., April 7—Section Peoria has nominated the following city ticket to be voted for at the coming election:

Mayor, Fred Herring;
Clerk, Charles Waller;
Treasurer, Charles Osborn;
Police Magistrate, Theo. Pickel;
Alderman, Third Ward, Wm. Roemer; Alderman, Sixth Ward, John O'Brien; Alderman, Seventh Ward, N. H. Tucker; Alderman, Eight Ward, H. W. Clark.

We are conducting a lively agitation and have no doubt of becoming an official party in the city.

SEATTLE CAR STRIKE

The Methods by which Labor Was Led to Defeat

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Another victory has been won by the capitalist class and their labor lieutenants.

The Seattle street car strike is "off" and again "peace reigns" between the masters and slaves.

The struggle was short, sharp and decisive. From the moment the first gun was fired until the "treaty of peace" was signed the Seattle Electric Company made long and steady advances upon the citadel of the strikers. After the first day the outcome was never in doubt, the strike was lost from the beginning, not, however, because the strikers were themselves inherently weak, but because their leaders were either ignorant or corrupt. Had they called upon and used the resources at their command they would have had a fighting chance of winning; as it was, however, the "leaders" surrendered the rank and file before the battle had hardly begun.

The Seattle street car strike was caused primarily because the Seattle Electric Company had sent twenty-six of their employes to Tacoma to take the places of the strikers in that city. The remaining employes, although unorganized, protested and demanded that the men be brought back, and since the same syndicate controls both systems the demand was ignored.

The men then set about organizing a union, and within three days every conductor and motorman, except three, out of about 600 had become members. They then presented their ultimatum to the company demanding that the twenty-six men sent to Tacoma be brought back and their union recognized, and that if their demands were not granted a strike would be declared at 12 p. m., March 25.

The company again ignored their demands and the strike was on. The "tie-up" was complete. The first day all Seattle walked, the strikers had the sympathy of the public and they imagined the strike already won.

The company, however, was not asleep, and on the second day a few cars were put on, run by scabs. Each succeeding day brought forth more cars, and by the morning of the sixth day about one-third of the regular number were in operation.

Immediately after the strike was called the Chamber of Commerce jumped in between as a peacemaker and suggested that a conference be held, the strikers to select two men, the company two men and these four to meet with three "disinterested" parties to see if a settlement could not be brought about.

The three "disinterested" parties were Mayor Humes, R. L. Merkle, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and J. C. McDougall, of the dry goods firm of McDougall and Southwick.

At the first conference, held on Sunday, March 29, the strikers dropped their demand that the men in Tacoma be brought back; the next day the demand for recognition likewise followed suit, and the day after they surrendered. Unconditionally? Oh! no, but on condition that the question of seniority between themselves and the scabs and the twenty-six men back from Tacoma, they no longer being needed there as the company had won, be left to an arbitration committee.

It was also further agreed that the company would hire whom they pleased and the men could have a union provided it didn't interfere with the business of the company.

Thus ended the greatest strike Seattle ever saw. As I said, they might have won had they called out all affiliated unions. This, however, the fakirs, Rust and Harmon, would not allow, telling the men that most of the other unions had agreements which they could not break and besides they were getting all they asked, the men being back from Tacoma and they could have a "union" if they wanted one, and therefore a "great victory" had been won.

It might also be stated that the linemen of this same company have been on strike for five months, but the motormen and conductors paid no heed to them and are therefore working with the "scab" linemen.

During the time the strike lasted Section Seattle was up an' doin'; several meetings were held and several thousand leaflets were distributed.

We let no opportunity pass, but kept continually hammering on the class struggle and no doubt our agitation will, in time, bear fruit, and an instance of how we "wild and woolly westerners" do things can be gained from the following:

At 3.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 29, no member of Section Seattle had any idea of holding a hall meeting that day, but four and one-half hours later we were holding the largest S. L. P. meeting Seattle ever saw, conducted in Armory Hall before an audience of about 1500 people.

At the time of day, stated previously, we decided to hold a street meeting and talk to the strikers, but on attempting to do so the police stopped us and informed us that we had better rent a hall. Upon this "kind advice" we held a hurried conference and decided to rent the Armory, the largest meeting place in the city.

Several comrades immediately painted a couple of banners announcing the fact that a meeting would be held to discuss the strike, and two other comrades paraded them around the city.

When the hour of opening the meeting arrived the hall was well filled, about 1500 people being present. Of course many were buncoed there, as we did not announce that it was to be an S. L. P. meeting. When this fact was made known, of course, some few left the hall, but they were the middle class and "sporting element" which we can never hope to reach anyhow. The workers, however, remained.

The meeting was a most enthusiastic one and brought out plainly the fact that the working class is fast awakening.

The collection, taken up in a haphazard manner on account of few comrades being present, amounted to $15.50.

Thus does the struggle for the emancipation of the working class continue. "Let the ruling class tremble."

Jno. W. Monette.

Boston at Work

Boston, Mass., April 12.—A district branch of this section has been organized, comprising Wards 3, 4 and 5. This is a stronghold of the Democratic party.

HANNA MAKES A PREDICTION

HIS GOMPERS-MITCHELL BUFFERS CAN'T STEM THE TIDE

THE FLIM-FLAM OF "UNION VICTORIES" IS KNOCKED OUT BY THE FACT OF INCREASED COST OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE—SEES THE STORM CLOUDS OF THE APPROACHING SOCIAL REVOLUTION—BLAMES WALL STREET.

Senator M. A. Hanna in Cleveland, O., two weeks ago at a dinner tendered to one of New York's best known financiers in a speech said:

"You gentlemen had better turn your sails—for every indication points to the fact that one of the greatest panics that the world has ever seen is about to occur in the United States. Workingmen of the country are discontented with their wages and hold that in proportion to the great increase in the cost of food, wages have not kept pace. That is a statement that can readily be proven by consulting any of the tables published by either Bradstreets or Dun's, and the quicker we recognize this phase of the political question the better it will be for us and the business men of the country whose interests it is our duty to help conserve.

"I am anything but optimistic on the situation. I see very plainly the storm clouds gathering on the political horizon. Workingmen are absorbing quickly the revolutionary spirit which is being inculcated by the Socialists, who are spreading their propaganda broadcast, and it is bearing fruit in the ranks of the workers, and we capitalists had better not close our eyes to these pregnant facts, but on the other hand meet them, and if possible divert their fire into our political parties.

"I warn you against these signs—which mean so much to us—and urge upon you the necessity of doing all in your power to stem the tide of what I firmly believe will end in a social revolution if we continue in the way we have been doing for the past decade.

"We are at fault. Everything that Wall street could do to foment trouble it has been guilty of doing. Millions upon millions of securities have been issued and the middle class has been pumped dry.

"The buying power of the workers has been reduced greatly and we have offered every inducement to the laboring man by our attitude to revolt. When that day comes, and it is coming soon, I would not give a mill for J. Pierpont Morgan's head, for the workers blame him for a great many of their past sufferings.

"That is how I feel on the situation and urge you to heed the warnings which I send home to you this evening.

"As to the next election if the Republican party nominates me for the presidency, of course I shall feel obliged to accept, but want it understood that I am not seeking the job. Rather have it hunt me.

"The Democratic party will, I believe, have as their candidate either Richard A. Olney or Judge Parker, the only men big enough in their ranks, to stand a chance of being victorious next year."

Wall street is cursing Mark under its breath for being so outspoken and says he is simply playing politics when he speaks in the strain quoted above.

STRENUOUS TIMES IN "THE SOCIALIST" OFFICE

THE POWERS THAT BE SUCCEED IN STOPPING AN ISSUE—UP-TO-DATE METHODS OF ATTACK—"THE SOCIALIST" AGAIN TO THE FRONT

[The below, and the above, headlines and article, are reproduced from "The New York Socialist and Trades Union Review"—an organ of the Social Democratic party. The article should be read and carefullly reread, by all who take an interest in the welfare of Socialism, and who realize or wish to learn the importance of the Socialist press being uncontrolled by private and bourgeois interests. The article throws considerable light upon certain events that culminated in this city on July 10, 1899. It furthermore throws a light upon certain men and things in New York, against whom The People has battled, and whom the Socialist movement of the land may not ignore except at its own peril. The article appears in the April 7 issue of "The New York Socialist and Trades Union Review."]

The New York Socialist did not appear last week. This does not mean its publication has ceased. To make sure that the audience to whom we speak understand some of the reasons for the omission of a number, it is necessary to go into a brief recital of some recent events in New York City.

In the first place, the paper was not started with a surfeit of capital, nor was it backed by trades unions or political organizations. Neither did it aim to ever receive financial aid from such sources. In its inception the policy was laid down of local news for the local Socialist movement. In this we were sincere, and had nothing unusual occurred the paper would have been limited in scope to that narrow field. The remarkable report of Morris Hillquit at a general party meeting was the cause of a change in the original plans and an added reason why a new paper should at once appear in New York. It was evident at that meeting that the center of the fusion forces was not at St. Louis, but in New York, and that the decisive defeat of their plans had made them determine on a line of action that involved the deception of the Socialists of New York State and all the centers to which the organ of the present ruling faction of the party reached. A National Committee that had kicked the ambitious plans of the fusionists into oblivion without regard to the merits or demerits of particular individuals was assailed with a venom that was significant of the animus behind it. The general membership, accustomed to one paper for advice on important questions, naturally sided with the fusionists. The absurd paradox of anti-fusionists defending fusion was created, for we maintain even yet that the rank and file of the New York party membership are opposed to the fusion idea.

We accepted the issue as raised, and at once attacked the report and position of Morris Hillquit in particular and the fusion sentiment in general. As a result, we became the center of a storm of protest which by its very nature clearly indicated how necessary to the movement an independent paper is.

To differ with long-cherished idols was considered blasphemous, to report extracts from speeches which reflect a psychology that we do not care to enter upon here, was looked upon with aversion. The scene could be likened to that which is seen when a stone is lifted and the dwellers of the soil scurry in all directions at the flood of light that temporarily startles them. The majority of members were frightened, angry even, at the audacity of the comrades who had dared formulate and execute the plan of publishing a paper on independent lines.

This sentiment was shrewdly fanned by men long versed in the diplomacy of deception. The sinister term "split" was whispered and indefinite charges made against the N. Y. Socialist and its editors. What with the prejudice already existant and the studied opposition from the worried leaders, the path of the Socialist was very far from being a bed of roses.

Nevertheless, the paper continued to appear.

It is important to recall this in view of what we have now to recount.

It was determined to accomplish by secret means what open antagonism evidently failed to. One of the publishers of the paper was approached and a proposition made him. He was, on whatever pretext he chose, to stop the publication of the Socialist. In return he was offered the printing of "three corporations whose work alone would keep the job plant busy and a financial success, but the paper MUST be discontinued, first of all."

This would have been successful probably had not the form of organization been changed to that of a stock company, in which the conduct of the paper was placed in the hands of a board of directors. One man was powerless to carry out the scheme, therefore, and a new line of action had to be adopted.

In the first place, the member of the company with whom the trading was being carried on was a recent convert to Socialism, and necessarily ignorant of the details of the movement, or the aims and ideas upon which party development are conducted. He fell an easy prey to the opposition, and, lured by an absurd promise, endeavored to take forcible possession of the property of the company. He was at once discharged as general manager, and H. C. Bowerman appointed his successor.

A reign of terror was at once inaugurated by those who were determined to stifle the new journal. The halls and approaches to the building where the Socialist is published were infested with thugs and ruffians, who made ingress and egress to the office practically impossible. To take a form from the composing room to the hall meant its ruin. The company fought for its rights and succeeded in holding its own. As a necessary step, however, toward resuming publication, the courts were appealed to and an injunction secured restraining the enemy from interfering with the publication of the Socialist.

We have here a remarkable exhibition of the limits to which the gentlemen on the other side will go to accomplish their purposes. Long used to implicit obedience, they chafe at the threat of a new journal which does not fear to reveal and prevent the execution of their projects.

Let us say, in all candor, that the comrades of New York who limit themselves to the reading of one paper are necessarily incapable of correctly judging the tendencies and destiny of the American Socialist movement.

(If any evidence is needed to prove it the experience of an independent journal ought to prove it. Why so eager to destroy if what we have said in previous issues is not true?

It will be interesting to watch the next move of the opposition.

BALTIMORE S. L. P.

The Organization Set Up Again with Renewed Zeal

To The Daily and Weekly People.—No doubt the comrades and sympathizers of the fighting S. L. P. will like to know what Section Baltimore is doing. Well, comrades, we must say we were almost dead for the last past year, and even a disgrace to our party, but howsoever, we called a special meeting for March 8, to get our Section into line working order. We resolved to get down to good hard work, and work until we have a record which will equal that of any of the Sections in the Union. Our line of action will be distribution of literature, and the building up of our official organ, The People; and, in this way, we hope to add reinforcements to our movement.

Now as the spring campaign is on, and getting very warm, we will deal with it to the best of our ability. Mr. Wachter's platform is as follows: "If nominated I promise and pledge," in true capitalist style, "a progressive business administration."

Working men this is what every capitalist candidate whether Democratic or Republican has been giving you for the last twenty years. This simply means that you working men are commodities, or otherwise articles of merchandise. An article of merchandise is anything bought and sold for profits. So, workingmen you are classed in this category, because embodied in you is this one thing which you have to sell, that is your labor power, and if you cannot dispose of it, you will have to beg or steal. This is the platform and principle which this Republican candidate for Mayor asks you, workingmen, to put in power.

Clause 7 of this platform reads as follows: "To encourage both employer and employe, as one naturally depends upon the other." Now, as every true Socialist knows, this is fake. Labor is the creator of all wealth; therefore it stands undisputable, from a scientific standpoint, that capital depends solely upon labor.

Then Wachter goes on to say: "The dignity of the working class should be upheld." Oh, what a sop, for does he think that the working class has forgot that sweeping injunction which was issued against the Wabash trainmen only a few days ago, by the very class which he (Wachter) represents, the capitalist class?

This man Wachter was the Republican machine candidate for the Third Congress district. This year he is the head of the faction which is opposed to the Republican machine. Platt is the candidate of the Republican machine at the primary election. The said Platt took possession of the packing business at the death of his father, and we find him, in true capitalist style, a great exploiter of child labor.

Thomas G. Hayes, who is the present Mayor, is up again for re-nomination, but this year he has the Democratic machine opposed to him. The reasons are quite plain, for they find him a true representative of the middle class.

In T. G. Hayes' leaflet, which he issued to the citizens, we find on page 16, article 8: "Reduction in tax rate," but how does he do it. This man professes to be a friend of the working class, by reducing their taxes. Now isn't Mayor Hayes aware of the fact that the working class does not pay any taxes? for if he is not we would refer him to bulletin 11 headed "The Classes," Department of Labor, July 1897, which was issued by the capitalist class which he upholds. According to a compilation in which this bulletin is utilized, the classes in this country are as follows:

The plutocratic class, which represents 1 1-2 per cent. of the population, and holds more than 64 per cent. (and with its allies, the foreign investors, about 67 1-2 per cent.) of the total wealth produced by American labor.

The middle class, agricultural and mercantile, represented 37 1-2 per cent. of the total population and possess 24 1-2 per cent. of the total wealth.

The professional class, representing 6 per cent. of the population, have a little less than 4 per cent. of the total wealth.

The working class, representing 55 per cent. of the population, have a little more than 4 per cent of the total wealth.

Taken together, the professional and working classes, comprising the proletariat and representing 61 per cent. of the total population, owned only 8 per cent. of the total wealth, chiefly in the perishable form of tools, instruments, household goods and wearing apparel, having a use value, but no exchange value. From this it will be seen that the working class pays no taxes.

Now Hayes in using his tax dodge to catch the working class vote gives a few instances of how the expenditures were reduced. First the garbage drivers were employed by the city at $18 per week, prior to Hayes becoming Mayor. Now the first thing this man did when he had the power vested in him was to give the collection of garbage out to a contractor, but he reserved the right to appoint the said garbage drivers, and they now get $9 per week for a single cart. These men also work much longer hours now, and their number is reduced one-third of what it used to be. So on all through his leaflet, the expenditures and number

Continued on page 6

"HEATHEN CHINEE"

SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANTS USE HIM TO DISTRACT LABOR'S ATTENTION.

With Rumors of Strikes In the Air, It Is Suddenly Found That He Is a "Menace To the Health of the Community"—How It Is Done.

San Francisco, April 6.—When the San Francisco merchants find it necessary to attract the atention of the workingmen of this city from their own particular business, they invariably have recourse to that never failing source of strife, the Chinese question. Race hatred having been stirred up against the Asiatic can be led on by easy stages to embrace the Portuguese, the Italian and finally everything that is un-American, until the various nationalities of workingmen are too busy making faces at one another to notice any little increase in the amount of their product which heir employers may find it convenient to filch from them.

Rumors of strikes and boycotts have been on the increase here for the last few months, therefore, no one was surprised when, a few days ago, a raid upon Chinatown was suddenly found necessary.

It was declared that, for the health of the community, the Chinese quarters must be removed, and the Board of Health tore away the balconies of a few old houses before they were stopped by injunction. Nothing, however, was said or done about the condition of the houses of the white population in a locality not far away from the scene of the raid.

The Merchants' Association, enraged at the injury to trade caused, some time ago, by the bubonic plague scare, is said to be at the bottom of these proceedings. In criticising the affair, a leading paper suggests that the "Association," in dealing with the Chinese, should confine itself to "regulating their vices." "Regulating" is good here, for certainly if any set of men is capable of making vice a "regular" thing, it is that same Merchants' Association.

In the midst of the "health" excitement it was discovered that the wicked heathen were bribing the Christian officials of the city with large sums of American gold to allow them to "carry on their system of gambling and other iniquitous pursuits." The result was another "raid."

Aan Gay Gop, editor of "The Chinese World," in protesting against these proceedings, states that the Chinatown guides are in the habit of "hiring men to maintain dens of iniquity—and filth, merely for the entertainment of tourists." After explaining this interisting feature of Christian civilization, the heathen editor goes on to say that the superficial raiding of balconies is useless in this matter and that the changes must be radical, and brought about by the Chinese themselves. But it would be un-American for an enlightened official to learn wisdom from the Mongolian. Besides, the old political cry of "Chinese must go" is being stirred up by these events and the good work must go on.

BAKERS NOT TO BE STAMPEDED.

An Attempt to Commit Them to the Corrupt "Socialist" Party Fails.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 9—At the national convention of the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, now in session in this city, an attempt was made yesterday to stampede the convention for the Armory building and political log-rolling so-called Socialist Party. The leaders in the attempt were Emil Scherer, of San Francisco, who there supports that political party in its corrupt deals for political jobs, such as were made by Cameron King and Oliver Everett with the Democratic Mayor, and Ernest Broennle, of Philadelphia, who there supports the Philadelphia Tageblatt, an organ of the said so-called Socialist Party, in its, the Tageblatt's, betrayal of the working class in the interest of middle class needs.

Many others opposed the attempt, not a few of whom seem thoroughly posted, and they saved the convention from the disgrace that was plotted for it. The resolution endorsing the so-called Socialist Party was declared out of order by an overwhelming vote.

The Results in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., April 7—The S. L. P. ticket polled 333 for our candidate for mayor. Last spring election we polled 442 votes. The Kang's vote was 1150, just 1355 less than they figured on.

Cleveland must have a little more Johnsonian before it becomes thoroughly class-conscious.

THE POWER OF THE S. L. P.

IT IS THE PACEMAKER IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

Mark Hanna, Billy Hearst and Father Hagerty Pay Tribute to Its Far-Reaching Influence—Some Queer Things That Appear in the Seattle Socialist.

It is true. What is true? That the Socialist Labor Party is the pacemaker, the potential power that shapes American politics. Where does the S. L. P. get that power? It gets it from its indisputable, unshakable fidelity to the interests of the working class.

Systematic, organized, intelligent, uncompromising political and economic fidelity to the welfare of the working class is something the world has never heard of before. While the average man seems incapable of realizing that such a thing is possible, those engaged in politics find that it is a force that they cannot ignore. Mark Hanna has been actively engaged in combating it for several years, so that his presidential boom might swing clear of it.

Billy Hearst is doing what he can to make a pampered goose of it, so that he can add its corrupted liver to his political assets. While the Bogus Socialist Party, finding that an open fight against it will not do, have been aping its ways, and finally got Father Hagerty to make a "Monkey-see-do" (means, What it sees it does) of himself by giving a straight S. L. P. talk, "Intolerance," and all to 1,500 people in the Grand Opera House in Seattle on March 22. I say an S. L. P. talk, but the "tingling symbols and sounding brass" were there to the ears of the S. L. P. stalwarts present, to say nothing of the fact that a man who could handle a pick and shovel, if necessary, and will still be a preacher after reading Tom Paine's "Age of Reason," as Father Hagerty evidently has, cannot be relied upon for sincerity.

And now, Father Hagerty, if there was one person in your audience of March 22 who fully understands your position, I am that person. Economic conditions prevented my father from having me trained for the Catholic priesthood. I was a Catholic until I was nearly thirty years old, when I read Tom Paine's "Age of Reason," after doing which it is to be a hypocrite to be a member of a church. I have the most kindly regard for the priests that I was personally acquainted with. They were all worthy of their positions as viewed from a church standpoint, as I believe the Catholic clergy as a whole are; and I expect you to understand that when I say I pride myself on being a Socialist. It is a guarantee to you that any criticism I may make of your actions is not in disrespect to you as a priest or a man. There will be no such thing as "A better Catholic than the Pope" under Socialism. However, I never argue religion. Tom Paine settled that question to the satisfaction of any honest man who can read a long time ago. But it is a clear case that if you are going into Socialism honestly, you will leave the Catholic Church forcibly, in which case you cannot afford to fight in a bogus movement that will fall to pieces from its very rottenness, and leave you exposed, like the head of a respectable family caught in a brothel.

Let me call your attention to two important facts. The first is that to be a Socialist is to be a working man in sense, heart and action, and that a workingman cannot afford to be a fool. The next is that you are Irish, like myself, and that an Irishman has no right to be a fool. All other nationalities are excusable on that score; an Irishman is not. So when a man undertakes to become an exponent of such a far-reaching proposition as the class conscious solidarity of the working class, common sense and honesty to himelf should guide him to seek information in regard to it from its founders, guardians, abettors and friends, whose honest, consistent course in its behalf has made its present comparatively feeble existence even possible, while those you associate with were doing all they could to smother its infant breath.

Just think of a man in your position talking of such a question as the class struggle and associating yourself with such men as Wayland, Debs, Harriman, Max Hayes, "Armory" Carey and the Volkszeitung corporation, the record of whose actions on this question is so foul that it smells clear across the earth's orbit, around the sun, without troubling yourself about its nature, philosophy, requirements and difficulties, or making yourself acquainted with its American founders and guardians, the Socialist Labor Party. Would you take a child away from its mother and give it to a strumpet to be cared for? If you are going to be a Socialist you will have to connect yourself with the right thing or else it will be better for you to go away back into your church and sit down.

The lecture was a plagiarism from the well known literature of the S. L. P. It was given because nothing else will go in Seattle, where the S. L. P., "a dominant and intelligent minority," has been teaching the clear stuff for the last five years, and ready to jump on anything out of line with it. One of the Kangs, while passing out of the theatre, said: "They did not break up our meeting." I said: "We did not have to. It was an S. L. P. talk." Then a prominent Kang said: "Of course, that is what we wanted him to give." Very good. What does it mean? It means that all the propaganda in the name of Socialism in Seattle is for the benefit of the S. L. P. hereafter. They have got to do it or do nothing. They cannot injure the S. L. P. by stealing its words. Its substance and foundation, its peculiar tenacity to purpose, they cannot steal, or do anything with it if they did. The steady dogmatic determination to stand by fixed principles is something that a conglomeration of freaks cannot hold together on, therefore they cannot build another organization like the S. L. P. "Oh, but the two parties will come together," says a freak. Never. As long as the S. L. P. is a "dominant and intelligent minority," which has complete control of a systematic political and economic organization along the line of class conscious proletarian solidarity, they will not betray it for a big freak vote.

If they should become foul enough to do that, Socialism would not trouble the capitalist politicians very much until another "dominant and intelligent minority" in the interest of the working class kicked themselves clear of the freaks, and re-established what the S. L. P. has now in its possession a sound, well organized, honest proletarian movement.

No, thank you. The S. L. P. will stay right where it is, "a dominant and intelligent minority," where freaks and grafters cannot tinker with its work. In due time sensible Socialists and intelligent workingmen will fill up its ranks and carry it on to victory, while the freaks are "harmonizing" confused "harmony" into "harmonious" confusion until they grow big enough to disunite themselves by their success in getting nowhere. Honest politics in the interest of the working class is a reality at last, and woe to him that ignores the fact.

Wm. McCormick.

"The Fossell," Ballard, Wash., March 24, 1903.

P. S.—While attending the above described lecture I found, as everybody else did, in the seat a copy of the Seattle Socialist (?) with a Father Hagerty "cut rate" attachment that almost tempted me to subscribe, only I remembered my "failings" in the late eighties and early nineties when I used to subscribe for every old thing that came along "just to help the cause." But I find some queer things in it for a paper that was given out at a lecture on the class struggle (?) which I will now review, and if the private corporation that publishes it, like the way I do it, they can send the paper to me at their expense until it follows the "Late Advance" into sweet oblivion "when the lilacs bloom again" in 1905.

Queer Thing No. 1

is what this sheet that is trying to graft the class struggle on a mushroom stock calls "Trying to Divide the Working Class." It is a Judge cartoon that shows that "Aristocrat of Labor" who has his head swelled because he can set a lathe chuck, wipe alead joint, or run a locomotive, just as he is, a woe-begone fool on the idea that he is superior to his brother of the pick and shovel, a delusion that he will not be cured of until he has to try his hand at working to a grade stake, then he will learn that the chain that binds him to his brother of the pick and shovel is an honorable connection instead of a disgrace; then he will be approachable with the truths of Socialism. The picture has no application to the mechanic, who is not a fool or suffering from swelled head and is a good presentation of the very thing that Socialism must do and that the S. L. P. is organized to do: that is, to divide the "sheep from the goats," the honest, intelligent class, conscious part of the working class, from the swell-headed, capitalist-minded, fakir-led part, so that they can form themselves into an honest, concrete, potential power than can make progress in the interest of the working class, instead of being sentimental abstraction that can be milled around like a herd of cattle in a stampede by bogus Socialists, Labor Fakirs and Capitalist Politicians.

Here, in part, is what The Socialist (?) has to say about it:

"Mark Hanna saw this point long ago. He helped organize the Civic Federation for the express purpose of settling labor disputes amicably. He says his highest ambition in life is to reconcile capital and labor. He has pulled the wool over old Sammy Gompers' eyes and he is working John Mitchell for all he is worth.

"In one word, the deep game is to split off the labor unions from the rest of the working class and attach them to the interests of the employing class. In fact, there is now a great fight on to see who shall capture the two millions of (?) organized laborers in the United States."

Now for the facts. The first fact is that Mark Hanna's activity in the Civic Federation is in the interest of his presidential aspirations and that he desires to keep in as good standing as possible with the whole working class.

The second fact is that it is not necessary to "pull wool over old Sammy Gompers' eyes." He has always been ready to serve any or all of the capitalists with his eyes free to the light.

The third fact is that Mark Hanna made room for John Mitchell to become president of the United Mine Workers' Union in 1898 by getting its then president, James D. Ratchford, a place on the Industrial Commission at a salary of $3,600 a year, and that John Mitchell is an able Hanna politician who could easily act as president of the Miners' Union for nothing, which, of course, would be bad form and a give-away, because his interests and Hanna's are mutual.

The fourth fact is that the "deep game to divide organized labor from the rest of the working class" started and ended in the silly brain of Judge's cartoonist, one of the "Aristocrats of Labor" mentioned above, and that what truth there is in the cartoon is of more benefit to Socialism than to capitalism. If the capitalists were fools enough to get all the fools into a bunch the S. L. P. would soon organize the rest of the working class so that they could take care of themselves in good shape.

The fifth fact is that The Socialist (?) is not able to explain what it is talking about when it says that there is a "great fight on to capture the two millions (?) of organized laborers." It would be a great improvement on the description of a "fight" to tell who the fighters were and what the stakes are.

The sixth fact is that the capitalists do not want to divide the working class at all, they want to keep them in united fakir-led confusion away from the program of the Socialist Labor Party.

And the final fact is that while the capitalists are not doing the fool thing that this freak paper says they are, it is doing the very thing they want done, that is, divide the potential force of the only genuine labor movement there is, the Socialist movement.

This it is doing by advising in solid caps that:

"The greatest and most immediate mission of the Socialist party is to educate the members of organized labor in the economic principles of Socialism (I am glad somebody has been able to point out a mission for it). It is the highest duty of every member of the Socialist party to join the union of his trade, to bring himself in closest touch (make a sucker of himself) with all his fellow tradesmen and to spread among them the knowledge of the economic basis of the class struggle."

This is a clear statement of The Socialist's (?) policy, caps and all. Translated into plain English it means:

"I want to be a Fakir
And with the Fakirs stand,
Corruption on my forehead
And discord in my hand."

It is to be hoped that "every member of the Socialist Party" will perform his "highest duty" and bury himself in the capitalist, Hannaized, Hearstized "union of his trade," and that the consummation will be attained by "one year's supreme effort of the whole organized party" of disorganized units of chronic disorganizers. We are also glad to "witness the Socialist (?) vote in Massachusetts, where the unions and the Socialists (?) train as one crowd," where the Socialist (?) ex-S. L. P. men, Tobin and Carey, organize fake unions for the bosses and vote for armories, for instance, thereby compelling the labor fakirs to bow to them as princes of fakirdom.

Whether the bogus Socialists swallow the bogus trades unions, or the bogus trades unions swallow the bogus Socialists is immaterial. There is one thing certain; they will not kidnap that lusty youngster known as the "Class Conscious Solidarity of the Working Class" while his mother, the Socialist Labor Party, and his aunt, the S. T. & L. A. (sound true and loyal always), are able to handle their hammer and buzz saw. And here

Queer Thing No. 2

comes in just right. It is entitled, "The Law of Political Parties" and is as follows (that in parenthesis is mine):

"A political movement to amount to anything must have behind it, underneath it, (I should think right in it would do just as well. The working class has been in the backyard and down in the cellar a little too long already) a class of men whose material interests will be subserved by the carrying out of the program of the party. (That is the very law the men who compelled the S. L. P. to establish the class conscious solidarity of the working class as its cardinal political principle recognized fifteen years ago.) If the actual interests of the great majority of any party are not furthered by the legislation proposed in the party platform, then the party will go to pieces whenever it wins power. (The Republican party is a splendid example of the fact that this statement is not true, while this other is true: If "the great majority" does not come from "behind" and "underneath" and attend to their "actual interests" themselves they will land in the soup, no matter what their platform says.)

"This principle was not formerly recognized. (Neither is it now, except by the S. L. P., whose steady pleading in its behalf is termed "abuse" by men who have not honesty or manners enough to listen to a plain statement of facts, or acknowledge that they are facts after they find them indisputable.) Now that it has been studied out, discovered like a law of nature, there is no excuse for our neglecting to observe it in our political management. (O, yes, there. There is the "excuse" of dishonesty on your part when you attempt to apply "the law" to anything but an organization built like the Socialist Labor Party, of which there is no "excuse" for two, as they would be a positive injury to the cause they stood for. This "Law of Political Parties" has no application to any other organization or purpose, in this era, than those of the S. L. P., and since you are against that, and I defy you to publish your reasons for being so in close connected detail, you are dishonest as a matter of course.) It is not a question of good nature at all nor a question of allowing every man the right to his opinion. (A man whose opinions are out of line with the proper application of this Law of Political Parties to the interests of the working class has no right to a hearing as a Socialist. He must keep out of it until he learns better. This proves that the Socialist Labor Party's hired man, De Leon, was not "abusing people" when he called them to time for violating this "Law of Political Parties" in The People.)

"It is only a matter of using a compass or not using a compass when you are traveling over foggy seas. (Was Debs using a "compass" when he started to "colonize" Socialism in the United States in 1897?) The man who tries to construct a political organization without reference to the class struggle existing in society is like one who goes into a chemical laboratory to make dynamite, not knowing a thing about the laws of chemistry. (Well, that is what Wayland did with his "Appeal to Nonsense" in 1898 when he published fake, lying reprendums in trying to make the S. L. P. a tail to Debs' middle class kite.) There are many just such ignorant blunderers who have not learned the Law of Political Parties. (And the editor of The Socialist is a shining light amongst them.)

"These must not be allowed under any consideration to control the councils of the Socialist Party. (But they do.)

"We are not out of the woods yet. (Now be honest with yourself and admit that you do not know where you are, and let the searchers for truth on "The Law of Political Parties" know that it is a safe proposition for them to keep away from you altogether.)

"We have people in our ranks whose interests are not with us (well, why don't you get a move on yourself, like the S. L. P. does, and fire them out) and who do not know it. (How do you know they don't and what is the difference whether they do or not? If they are not with you they are against you, and one of them will tear down as much as a dozen true men can build up, unless he is put where he belongs—on the outside of the organization.)

"This class must never get a majority." (Never get it! Why, they have got it already.)

Queer Thing No. 3

will strike a person who believes in parliamentary order as decidedly queer. Read this:

"Some of the comrades want to push Indianapolis to the front as a candidate for the new headquarters. But there is little doubt the referendum will be taken on the questions proposed by The Worker of New York. (Now, which is it? Does the press rule the party, or does the party rule the press? Here you have an English paper, another queer thing, owned by the "German Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association," which stands ready to secede at any time, even if it did acknowledge any loyalty to your party, which it does not, proposing legislation outside of your party's regular parliamentary routine.) They were printed in the last two issues of this paper and we believe should be adopted by as many locals of the West as possible, if for no other reason than to rebuke the attempt which is being made to create a sectional issue out of the matter." (And here you have another paper owned by a private corporation known as the "Socialist Educational Union" suggesting to your "Locals of the West" as to how they shall vote on a question that did not originate in the "Party counsels." The People or any other S. L. P. paper would not dare to suggest to any member or section how they should vote on any question. The S. L. P. runs its press and takes no back talk from it, either. There is evidently quite a difference between the two parties on this important question, whether the party shall run its press or the press run the party.) This brings us to

Queer Thing No. 4,

which is a constitution telling "How The Socialist is Published," which you are asked to "read for yourself." It is an organic instrument that would take the leather medal at an international exhibition of constitutional documents. Art. 1, Sec. 1, says: "The name of this association shall be the Socialist Educational Union." Sec. 2 of Art. 1 does not exist, therefore does not tell what the object or purpose of the association is.

However, Sec. 2 of Art. 2 says that "not more than two employees of the paper published by the union may be members of the Board of Trustees," and as The Socialist (?) bears at its head the imprint "Published by the Socialist Educational Union," why I guess that it is "it." The other nineteen sections of the seven articles of which the document is composed is devoted to wrestling with the question of "Aboslutely Democratic Management" and making "no profits possible," all of which is just so much bait for "suckers," as a little reasoning will show. First, a private corporation, whatever its name or purpose may be, is a business, i. e., capitalist institution, it implies work, profits, petit self-interests, and a living, of some sort, to its managers and employees, that it not in line with the general welfare of the body politic, of which it forms a part. It cannot do anything for the common weal, that the body politic could not have done better itself. The resources that maintain it must come from the body politic itself, and if the work of the private corporation is of any use at all it can be made a more far-reaching benefit by public management. Thus we see that even one private corporation is an enemy to the body politic.

In a Socialist party this is doubly true. If you allow one private association, you must allow another, or they will allow themselves, like the S. E. U. of Seattle, which is a law entirely unto itself, as a reading of its organic law will show. As soon as the first one has prospered enough to enjoy an occasional porterhouse steak, some high school graduate who has read a Socialist (?) pamphlet or two will start another private corporation owned paper, which will be at logger heads with the first one, to the detriment of the cause, while the two (or rather that hundred that are already struggling for an existence for their editors and managers in the Socialist (?) party and the thousands that will pile themselves on to it as it grows until they consume it and themselves like plague germs) will pull the legs of the members of the party for the price of coffee and sinkers, or divide them into factions if they do not get it. Private associations in a Socialist movement are worse than snakes in a kindergarten. It is utterly impossible for one of them to produce a paper that is wholly and solely in the interest of the working class.

Here is a difference of life and death between the S. L. P. and the Socialist (?) party. The S. L. P. will save itself by this one thing alone, of not allowing private individuals or associations to run its press. If a Socialist party cannot manage its press during its ascendancy into power, it could not run the Socialist Republic after it won it. The S. L. P. will sink or swim on that proposition.

Queer Thing No. 5

is entitled "Six Kicks and Two Counter Kicks," by the late editor, Cameron H. King, Jr., of the late Advance and the editor of The Socialist.

The late Advance, eh? Died, did it? What joy, but let us not lose the moral of its history. Under the name of The New Charter it went to the breeze as a "Pop" about March, 1892, became S. L. P. in 1896 and thereby absorbed the support that should have gone to the party's national official organ, The People; while the stuff it dished up to its readers prevented them from ever learning what the real purpose of the S. L. P. was. It changed its name to The Class Struggle in 1898. It played "neutral" (?) in the great kangaroo insurrection of July 10, 1899; while its editor went crazy looking for a plan of organizing a 'National Executive Committee" (a thing that had nothing to do with the question at issue) that could execute the mandates of a party composed of two factions, whose ideas were entirely opposite to each other. Finally it kangarooed because it owed fifty dollars to the "Brewery and Saloon" supported Socialist (?) Tageblatt, after which the name Class Struggle made its face hurt it, so it had to change it to Advance, which it took from observing the movements of a crawfish. It "Advanced" to the only proper place for all things of its kind, death. Its actions were entirely consistent with its nature, which is the nature of all private owned institutions within a body politic.

That The Socialist is of that nature, and that it is simply gabbling about "The Class Struggle," without knowing its nature or meaning, is shown by its simplicity in allowing Cameron H. King, Jr., (this Cameron was late editor of the late Advance and a noted Kangaroo "General" in the S. L. P. strife in 1899. His ability as a confusionist is seldom, if ever, equaled. He is the "Millerand" of San Francisco. He applied, as a bogus S. L. P. representative, to the mayor for a job on the Board of Election Commissioners and get it. "A bull in a china shop" is the only parallel for his work in the Socialist movement) three columns of space to "kick," because it allowed an "Impudent Nebraskan" to "attack the integrity of Comrade Harriman." How anybody who has any knowledge of Socialism at all, and at the same time a respect for honesty and decency, can speak of Harriman without "attacking his integrity" is something that I am not up to. But here is the "Counter Kick" of the editor of The Socialist:" "The Socialist did not like Comrade Morgan's (the impudent Nebraskan) style and wrote him to that effect. But we do not presume to cut every correspondent's language to fit our notions. We intend to let every comrade who has something to say worth printing, say it in his own way. We are not censors, but vehicles of Socialist public opinion. That is one of the reasons we make 'correspondence' one of the chief features of The Socialist." (And right here is where The Socialist trees itself as a medium of Socialist knowledge, because it is an irresponsible private institution in an irresponsible, disorganized body politic, as the Socialist party is. And so the difference between the "two parties" looms up once more. The S. L. P. being a responsible body politic, which keeps absolute control of its press, protects its editors from freak correspondence. He has no choice, but throw out everything that is not in line with the party's work and purpose. He has no favors to grant, no axe to grind. Accusations against members and officers of the party have no business in his hands. If a member is guilty of anything against the party it is the duty of his accuser to prefer charges against him and have him tried by his section. If he is found guilty and will not make amends, he has to get out of the party. After which he is treated as an enemy and it becomes the duty of the editors of the party press to expose any actions of his, or allow correspondence to do it, against the welfare of the party or the working class.) "Letters are always the best reflection of actual life. We want the columns of this paper to come as near as possible to being a Socialist (?) National Convention, where every comrade can deliver his speech freely and where after honest discussion, we arrive at wise conclusions."

"Every comrade" has no right to "deliver his speech freely," as a "kicker" at the internal work of the party, in the party press. A Socialist party at least has a fixed cardinal principle and purpose which every person on earth is for or against. If one of those who are against it gets on the inside of the party organization, there is only one remedy, in dealing with him, that is give him a fair trial, and put him out, if he will not mend his ways.

The other five "kicks" and one "counter kick" can be bunched into one long rigmarole about the kickers who kicked because the Union Labor party of San Francisco walked off with the kangaroos and had itself captured by a "dominant and intelligent minority of Republicans," so Cameron H. King, Jr. says.

That kind of thing seems to suit Harriman, and that is why the "Impudent Nebraskan" "attacked" his "integrity." That Nebraskan is doing all right for a "yearling," there is some hope of his being a man some day.

Queer Thing No. 6.

is "Refrain from Personalities.

"Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1903.

"Editor The Socialist.

"Comrade: Local Cincinnati at its last regular meeting endorsed the following resolutions unanimously, and the secretary was to send a copy to the Socialist press. Fraternally yours,

"A. S. Matter,
"Secretary."

RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, Articles of a personal nature have appeared from time to time in our propaganda papers assailing the character of editors and other representative members of the party" (if you do not like that kind of thing why don't you go where it can not happen, to the S. L. P., where whoever accuses any one will have to prove his words or stand trial himself, and the reason of it is this: the S. L. P. is a well founded, well organized Socialist body politic whose purpose and course of action have been fully decided upon. Every one of its members are fully in line with its policy or they are against it, and as soon as they go into action against it, the party's judicial machinery goes into action against them and lands them on the outside by due process of the party law, unless they kangaroo themselves out in a bunch beforehand. In either case, they are out, and there is no further trouble with them) "and

"Whereas, Such articles only tend to discourage the membership at large and to give the appearance of disharmony in our ranks to outsiders without any equivalent benefit to the cause in general, therefore

"Be it resolved, That Local Cincinnati hereby appeals to the loyalty of all editors and speakers in our movement to refrain from personalities and restrict their criticisms to questions of tactics, methods and principles which must be discussed."

All of which meas that honest editors and speakers, if your party has such things, must keep presenting a good outside appearance for your movement, and not say a word about the crooks on the inside who are crushing the heart out of it.

Gentlemen, that kind of goo-gooism will not do. Socialism is a fight for the self-emancipation of the working class, which is the only thing that has any rights in the case, and whoever points out an enemy to that is a true man, and common sense will say at once that it makes no difference how he does it, or who gets hurt, if he proves his case. If your party is not able to fix its policy and keep every member in line with it or put them out, it is because its principles are crooked, and every man that tries to adjust himself to its curves will find himself crooked in due time, if not sooner.

Queer Thing No. 7.

is the fact that this queer paper is searching the universe of "freakdom" for a name that will be more attractive to "suckers" than The Socialist, which frightens them so that it is too much trouble to get them to "bite." Some fellow in Nebraska sent in a "bunch" of ninety-eight to select from. Father Hagerty sent in a "bunch," and one Vineyard, who has "read nearly all the Socialist (?) papers published in the United States, the "Appeal to Reason" three years wants it named "The X Rays." The reverse of that—"The Smoked Glass"—would be just the thing.

Queer Thing No. 8.

is the minutes of the State Committee which shows the "harmonious" financial relations existing between itself and the National Committee from which it wants no dictation. It also shows the propensity of this organization for junketing trips that are never worth the money spent. These "freaks" have spent thousands of dollars of working men's money since 1898 on national conventions, and junketing trips for committee men of all kinds, every dollar of which has been worse than stolen from its true purpose: the advancement of the solidarity of the working class. If they had been honest with themselves, and put in the energy for the S. L. P. that they have put against it, Socialism would be a power in the land to-day with the whole working class looking towards it in full confidence.

Socialism is the one great, human problem of establishing the free opportunity of every individual to make himself equal to his requirements in a manner that will be useful to his felow men. A press owned by the collectivity is the only one that can be kept true to that purpose. When the S. L. P. wins power the press that it will then own will be the most powerful on earth, and the same that will pass over to the Socialist Republic. Whoever strikes a blow at a private owned paper strikes a blow for the emancipation of the working class.

This postscript was taken from one issue (March 1, 1903) of The Socialist (?), one of the best of its kind. Just think of allowing one hundred such sheets to run at large fifty-two times a year! Death to all of them!

HARTFORD ELECTION.

Shows Gains for S. L. P.—Agitation to be Resumed with Greater Determination.

Hartford, Conn., April 7.—The municipal election of April 6 is past. Our aldermanic candidates received 118 votes, a slight gain over last year's governmental election when we polled 107 votes, in spite of working under unfavorable circumstances.

The voting was done by voting machines, which proved a success, as far as the machines are concerned. As the Socialist (?) party was in the field, too, for the first time, their ticket ought to have been put in fourth place and ours third, but the city clerk put ours fourth and theirs third. As all our sympathizers were instructed to turn the third crank, many a vote intended for us went Kangaroo-ward. Furthermore, we had only ward tickets put up and no town ticket, which appeared on all machines, a circumstance that made our ticket look very poor, as the greatest part of our space was filled with "no nomination."

Considering all of the above, the comrades are pleased with the vote and are determined to carry on the fight with still greater energy.

During this campaign we systematically distributed 22,000 leaflets, i. e., 10,000. "An Address to the Working Class of Hartford," 1000 Platforms, 3000 "Uncle Sam" on the Militia," 3000 "Workingmen and the Trust," 1500 "S. L. P. and S. D. P.," and all the rest of leaflets we had in stock. That mass of literature thrown among the proletariat does not tell now, but is bound to tell before long; especially as we shall keep up this method of agitating by means of literature for collecting subscriptions for our papers, until we reach our fellow workingmen now in the rep.-dem.-and-Kong-camp.

The vote of the S. P. was 531 for their aldermen and 520 for their candidates for selectmen. Those deluded workingmen must be reached by all means, therefore Section Hartford, S. L. P., starts the campaign work for the municipal election of 1904 right now and will keep at it until the mists clear away and our class can see the truth. To work then, comrades!

Organizer.

Columbus, O., Vote.

Columbus, O., April 9.—Following is the official count of our municipal election, as given by the capitalist dailies: Social Labor Party, 46 votes; last spring we received 36; last fall, 68. Last fall the "Socialist" party (Kangaroos) received 145 votes. This spring their vote slumped to 93.

Vote in Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill., April 9.—The police returns give the following vote for Mayor: "Socialist" party, 11,212. They also elect one Alderman. Independent Labor Party, 9,999; Socialist Labor Party, 1,062. Last fall 5,973 votes were polled for the head of the county ticket.

That "Victory."

Shenandoah, Pa., April 12.—The local member of the district executive board, Martin Powasis, had a consultation with Superintendent McDonald, of the Maple Hill colliery, about the striking driver-loaders, starters and repair men this evening. The bosses would not consent to take the men back unless they applied individually, and then only after they had been disciplined.

Johnstown, Pa., April 11.—The 1200 miners employed by the Beech Creek Coal and Coke Company at Patton who went on strike recently, will return to work today. The question as to whether a bridle constitutes a portion of the harness, which caused the strike, remains unsettled.

The executive board of No. 2, United Mine Workers, at Clarfield, was unable to decide the question, and at last recommended that the mules be driven without a bridle. This was satisfactory to the company, and in the future the company will harness and unharness the mules, but the bridles will be dispensed with.

The men expect trouble in handling the the animals without the headgear, but say they will attempt it rather than go back on their contention that it was a part of the harness.

SAW MILLING

A PEN PICTURE OF ONE OF MINNEAPOLIS LEADING INDUSTRIES BY A WAGEWORKER.

The Monopolization of the Forests by Fraudulent Means—Increased Capacity of Mills Due to Labor Saving Inventions—The Daily Exploitation of the Mill Hands and Their Efforts Toward Emancipation Well Set Forth.

The most extensive branch of the lumber industry in Minneapolis is the saw milling industry. A number of large mills are located a few miles up the river from the Falls of St. Anthony. Several of the larger mills employ from 700 to 800 men and occupy a territory along the river front varying from fifty to 100 acres each. Some of these mills have a daily capacity of about 500,000 feet of lumber. The C. A. Smith Lumber Company cuts in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 feet of lumber in a season. The output of this one mill is nearly equal to the entire capacity of the Minneapolis mills in 1870, it being then 118,-233,133 feet. The output of these mills in 1899 was 594,373,000 feet. It is estimated that Minnesota has timber enough to supply the mills for twenty years at the present rate of output. These great forests are monopolized by a few capitalists whose original accumulation began with the appropriation of timber claims by fraudulent means.

These lumber steals in the early days were the foundations for the fortunes that have been accumulated by the present "brawny and benevolent" captains of this industry.

The increased capacity of the saw mills is a result of many inventions by which much time and labor is saved in manufacture and handling. Steam driven rollers, endless chains, log turners, steam cranes for lifting logs and lumber, automatic sorters, gang edgers and trimmers, steam cylinders for driving log carriages and a multitude of similar devices send a log through the mill and leaves it sorted into a dozen kinds of lumber in less time than one of the old mills took to cut the first slab from the log. There are also great improvements in the saws. The circular saw is a time-saver, but it wastes much lumber, as it cuts a curve one-quarter of an inch wide. The gang saw is also a valuable time-saver, but it wastes lumber, as the sawyer has but little choice as to what he can make of the log.

Up to six logs can be sent through the gang at once. It is constructed of twenty to forty saws set an inch apart and the lumber all comes out an inch thick.

The band saw, on the other hand, is a great lumber-saving invention, as it cuts a curve only one-eighth of an inch. It is made similar to a leather belt, toothed on one edge, running over two wheels. It cuts continually downward through the log. This band saw, however, is already getting out of date, as some mills have lately put in one with two cutting edges, so that a board can be cut from the log coming and going. So it has come to pass that one large mill to-day outdoes in capacity 200 such mills as first stood at the Falls of St. Anthony.

Not only have new inventions done away with much waste of lumber, but millwood, bark, sawdust, etc., formerly given away or allowed to drift down the river have now a regular market price, which the coal famine this year has sent a-soaring.

It is interesting to note the changes in one industry which the development of another and totally different one may bring about. The development of railroads in the Northwest worked an en- city was sent south, mostly to St. Louis, by the river route. Extension sluices were made extending from the mills located on the St. Anthony to some distance below the falls, where the lumber was made into large rafts usually containing 1,000,000 feet. Some twenty-five to thirty men had to follow the raft and it took twenty-five to thirty days to make the trip from Minneapolis to St. Louis. It cost $3 per thousand feet to raft lumber to St. Louis and often a load of other merchandise was carried on the top. To-day lumber rafting exists no more, the railroads being able to transport the lumber much cheaper than it can be done by the river route.

We said in the beginning that these lumber magnates had derived their original accumulation by defrauding the government of millions of feet of standing timmber. But as every Socialist knows, it is only the "original accumulation" the very humble beginning that can accrue by such means. To be able to continually live in idleness and luxury and at the same time have the "humble beginning" increase towards millions there must be practised a more systematized, more refined and altogether legalized robbery, namely the daily exploitation of thousands of wage slaves. This is the mint where the millions are coined. The unpaid labor of the hard-driven wage slaves is the source from which the capitalist derives his wealth; it is the fountain that never runs dry, the life-giving, joy-giving Bramah.

The Minneapolis saw mills employ from 5,000 to 6,000 men during the lumbering season. In no industry in the State is the exploitation of labor brought down to so fine a point as in this. The average wages are very low. Some of the experienced sawyers, of course, re- tire revolution in the shipping of lumber. It used to be that all the lumber that went into the market outside the ceive good wages, but the mass of machine tenders, lumber pilers, loaders, etc. — work that needs no skill — are poorly paid and hard driven. During the busy season the unskilled laborers may at times get as high as $2 a day for eleven hours, with any amount of overtime forced upon them. This winter loaders, etc., have worked for $1.28 for nine hours.

The work in the saw mills is about the most dangerous in this section of the country. In the mills there is great danger from flying slabs, etc., and, of course, the usual one of unprotected machinery. In the yards there are also frequent accidents. During one season there were about eighty men injured and three killed in C. A. Smith's mill alone, and it was then the men dignified the establishment by the significant name of "slaughter house." This benevolent man—and he is a "truly good man"—is reported to have offered a boy sixteen years old the magnificent sum of $100 for a leg that had been crushed, and had to be amputated. Now, however, he is not under pains of doing even this, because he has his men insured wholesale in an insurance company. It goes without saying that the men have to pay that themselves, so much being held out of each man's wages every month for the purpose.

The petty bosses are among the most severe and brutal of the slave-driving ilk. Here is an example of their standard of humanity or rather brutality. One of the men got sick last winter and had to stay at home for some days. He got well and worked for two days, when his whole family—four persons—were taken ill, and as his labor power was much cheaper than a nurse's, he had to stay at home again. When he returned the boss "read the riot act" and declared that such work would not do, either he hed to work or not work, and there the matter ended. The workman said that his family had been in bed and he had no other choice but to stay home. The brute said, "Well, they ought to stay in bed right along." The wonder is that something serious did not happen in the lumber yard that morning.

But the S. L. P.'s teachings have also penetrated this field, and may of the hard-driven wage slaves of the lumber industry are being aroused by the spirit of the revolution. He who doubts that the downtrodden wage slaves will finally arise to the dignity of manhood, learn the science of Socialism, and emancipate themselves from wage slavery may be taught a moral upon entering one little home far up above the saw mills, and down by the river front. As one enters the plain but neat proletarian sitting room, the first thing to draw one's attention is the picture of Karl Marx with his massive head and profound eyes, seemingly much flattered by his surroundings. And well might he be so, for among the little stock of books there is represented those of the greatest philosopher and teacher of our days. Besides is not the proletarian philosopher there present for the sole purpose of saying to the hard-driven workers of North Minneapolis who enter there, "He who desires to be free himself must strike the blow?"

When a wage worker, driven by the lash of wage slavery for eleven hours a day can spend his "leisure" time with Marx, Darwin and the Socialist Labor Party press, who dares say that the wage workers will not eventually raise themselves out of the mire into which centuries of oppression has forced them?

Minneapolis Wage Worker.

POLITICAL WANDERINGS

In Which Contact With the People Is Established and an S. L. P. Meeting Is Visited.

It must have been some time in the early part of 1895 that I first came in contact with The People. My newsdealer had a copy of it lying on the counter. The title struck me very forcibly and the picture of the man racing in the chariot, which was the design at that time appearing where the arm and hammer does now, attracted my eye. I bought the copy and have read the paper from that day to this.

The People did not have the effect of irritating me as it does some when they find it tearing their pet delusions to shreds. On the contrary, its clear-cut logic captivated me and I determined to apply my newly acquired knowledge to the salvation of the People's Party.

From The People I learned that the worker creates all wealth and I heartily agreed with the S. L. P. that he who created wealth should be the sole enjoyer of the product. In the preamble to the Omaha platform it was declared that "wealth belongs to him who creates it." Of course this was not meant in the same sense as declared by the S. L. P. The silver mine baron did not mean that the product of the mine belonged to the mine workers, nor did the farmer wish his hired men to understand that what they produced was theirs, for the sentence went on to say that "every dollar taken from industry (not labor, mind you), without an equivalent is robbery." This declaration was aimed at the railroads and the money lenders who cut into the profits of the farmers.

However, instead of coming out for the S. L. P. I began to pound all the Populist papers to which I could gain admission, declaring that to enlist the wage workers of the cities this must be made the cardinal principle of our creed. That I was guilty of such folly must be attributed to the fact that I did not clearly understand the deep significance of the class struggle.

Through The People I became so much interested in the S. L. P. that I determined to attend a meeting of the Party. It may be that the incidents connected with this meeting contributed to keep me in the old rut.

The place of meeting of the branch, or section, was not far from my locality, but it was in a most out-of-the-way portion of the ward. The address given I found to be a saloon, with no hall attachment. While we Pops always held our meetings in regular halls or lodge rooms I had no prejudice against the saloon so went in. I waited about for an hour after the meeting time but saw no signs of a meeting. Four or five men were seated at a table playing cards and patrons of the place came and went. I knew I had the address all right and thought that there must be a hall of which I had failed to notice the entrance, so I asked the bartender if there was a hall about the place. No, there was no hall. Meanwhile the card players had opened a book in which they were making entries. I presumed they were keeping the score of their pinocle game.

I had read in the capitalist press that Socialists met in secret places and the incidents of the evening seemed to bear this out. There must be some place here where they can come in unobserved I argued, but wishing to know for certain I asked the bartender in a confidential manner if any Socialists met in the place. He eyed me suspiciously and asked why I wanted to know. I answered that I wished to attend the meeting. Again looking at me wonderingly, he nodded toward the men at the table who had resumed their card playing and said: "There they are."

I stepped over to the group and asked if they were of the Socialist Labor Party. They all looked at me more suspiciously than did the bartender. One of them addressed me in German, of which language I understand but very few words. Finding that I could not speak his tongue the man shook his head hopelessly and card playing was resumed, while I was completely ignored. No doubt they feared I was there for no good purpose. I had stumbled on a meeting of a German branch of the S. L. P. I went away wondering at the whole performance and little dreaming that the time would come when I should vote in the S. L. P. to have the business of the county committee transacted in the language of the country. That experience convinced me, for the time being at any rate, that Socialism was a hopeless proposition, so I stuck to my populism. I do not believe that to-day such an organization as I have described can be found in the S. L. P. I joined the party long before the Kangaroo outbreak, but never came across any of the faces I saw that night. What became of them is a mystery. They were surely of the element that kangarooed, still they may never have heard of the "revolution" and for aught I know may still meet to carry on their agitation over the card table.

It was in the spring election of this year that the Populist ticket won in Port Oram, an iron mining town in North Jersey. It was a clean sweep. The mining company owned everything in sigt, and yet one or two active Pops among the miners managed, with the aid of the revolutionary buncombe contained in our national platform, to down the company candidates. Of course this was a great victory for us and we resolved to celebrate it in grand style. The celebration took place on the Fourth of July following. The leaders wrote for me to procure a good speaker and I consented to read the Declaration of Independence and the Omaha platform. Joseph R. Buchanan agreed to do the orating and I wrote telling them how to advertise the affair which was to be the great event of the day.

On the morning of the Fourth a brother came to spend the day with me and I took him along. We found Buchanan on the train and on our arrival were met by a committee and escorted to the hotel, where a feast awaited us. The meeting had been well advertised. Posters four or five feet in length were hung about the hotel, displayed in store windows and tacked up on trees. I was mortified to find my name, with the title "Hon." prefixed, billed in great big letters, while the name of the orator of the day was displayed in letters half the size of mine.

After we had dined, the village band appeared to escort us to the grove. Immediately behind the band walked Joe, attired in frock coat and white plug hat, besides the other conventional garments. My brother and I flanked the speaker on either side, behind us walked the reception committee and a crowd of boys who pranced to the tunes of Yankee Doodle, Marching Through Georgia, and the like.

In the grove a stand had been erected and about it was gathered a curious throng awaiting our appearance. The village doctor, who I believe was also a company official acted as master of ceremonies. On the platform with us sat the village preacher and my brother, who was beginning to wonder into what kind of a scrap I had gotten him, as the chairman asked him on what topic he was to speak. The "Hon." writer was introduced and read his pieces, then came Joe. Buchanan knows how to talk and as he had been in the S. L. P. knew what would interest the miners. Free silver was cut out and the rights of labor set forth, but not in the uncompromising manner of the S. L. P., while those before us were men who had voted our ticket, yet they kept strangely aloof and the applause was not as hearty as one would have expected. They had revolted, but not being animated with class consciousness the dread of the company's displeasure hung over them.

The last speaker was the village preacher, who was also a Prohibitionist. As he began the people crowded up around the platform. He agreed that much that had been said was true. But, if misery existed, whose the fault? Not the company's. It paid as good wages as any one and was a kind and considerate institution. The demon drink was the root of all evil. He appealed to the crowd if it wasn't true that miners got drunk and squandered their money. He waxed eloquent in his rude way and warned against the danger of the un-Americanism advocated by the well-meaning but deluded speaker who had just spoken. "What would you do were it not for the company? Then stand by the company and it will stand by you." With this benediction the "old fashioned" celebration closed. One old Irishman who had been brought up a Catholic, but denounced all kinds of "sky pilots," as he called them, on the way to the train told us that they had intended to run the affair as a Populist celebration, but that the doctor and the preacher had been foisted on them. I guess the preacher effectively removed any sting that we may have injected. After this those who had been active with us became marked men and they were afraid to have papers sent to them unless in sealed envelopes. Those who had been elected to public office never did anything that would offend the company and the movement quickly petered out.

This was the fate of populism no matter where it was successful at the polls. Ignoring the class struggle in its appeal to the workers, it went to pieces with the first clash of the class interests. Not only that but those who really believed that the movement could be held down to what its declarations promised were humiliatingly dragged down into the dirt with it.

From the fate of populism the Socialist truism, that "where there are no common interests there can be no unity of purpose much less of action," received fresh confirmation. Populism yawped all kinds of revolutionary phrases, but it was a cowardly movement. When the time came for it to decide as between worker or capitalist the worker had to go down. Then it would come out as brazenly in defence of the capitalist class as do the Social Democrats, who, while pretending to stand for the workers, countenance the action of one of their elected representatives who voted for an appropriation to make an armory more serviceable. Every working man knows that the militia is not a body from which the working class derives any benefit. On the contrary, he knows that it is an institution the purpose of which is to keep the working class in submission, and knowing this he realizes that a party that stands by such an action is not a working class party no matter how much it proclaims itself such.

The logic of events every day demonstrates anew the correctness of the tactics of the S. L. P. The fearlessness of the Party, the knowledge and integrity by which it is inspired will in the end win the respect and confidence of the workers. When the Party has educated the working class, not only in economics but for the conquest of power, there will be no such fiascos as attended Populist successes. The dread of capitalist displeasure will cut no figure in the deliberations of S. L. P. men elected to office.

MENINIUS AGRIPPA TWEEDMOUTH

ENGLISH WORKING CLASS STRUGGLES THAT COMPARE WITH THOSE OF PLEBIAN ROME.

"You paid to defile the People,
you Liars."—Walt Whitman.

It has become almost commonplace of recent years to compare the political struggles of the modern working class with those of the plebs of ancient Rome, and although the parallelism is anything but exact, yet it is sufficiently strong to enable us to utilize it as a valuable object lesson. We read that the Plebs, the unprivileged section of Roman society, rose in revolt against the tyranny and exactions of the Patricians, and having organized themselves as a class, determined to secede and found a new city on the Mons Sacer. The dominant class, paralyzed by the spectacle of a united and radical revolt, and in despair at the prospect of the immediate ending of their life of parasitism, fell back upon the old and never-failing weapons of their caste, craft and guile. A wily and discreet Patrician, Meninius Agrippa, was sent to act as "mediator" between the opposing classes, and to dissuade the Plebs from persisting in their secession. This he did by persuading them of the non-existence of the class struggle, quite after the fashion of modern capitalist politicians and their labor lieutenants. Just as the members of the human body were interdependent so, he assured his hearers, were the Patricians and Plebians necessary to each other's existence and welfare. The Plebs could never exist without an ancient patriciate to rob and exploit them. The Plebs, won over by this sophistry, and by the influence of their leaders, gave up the secession, and thereby committed class suicide, and doomed themselves and their posterity to a condition of degradation and abject dependence, which has no parallel in the history of the world.

To-day society is throbbing with the same revolutionary activity as ancient Rome experienced twenty-five centuries ago. Slowly and steadily the ranks of the workers are closing up. Every day brings secessions from the body of the political supporters of capital and fresh accessions of strength to the army of the revolution. The growing intensity of capitalist oppression, combined with the active and omnipresent propaganda of the Social Democratic Federation, is forcing the working class to cast aside its outworn illsions, and to organize for the coming struggle. And this secession of disillusioned workers has not passed unnoticed by the political agents of the bourgeoisie. None knows better than they do that their "Dies irae," the closing scene of their supremacy, will inevitably follow the enlightenment of the working class, and the growth of independent habits of thought and action. So, like the Patricians of old, they seek with honeyed words to win back the proletarian to the ancient fold and to the dear, dim light of Liberalism or Toryism. Toward the close of last month Lord Tweedmouth, the chairman of the Scottish Liberal Association, at its annual meeting in Edinburgh, sought to play the role of Meninius Aprippa, and to hold out the olive branch to the recalcitrant workers. His speech is in many ways significant. It contained, of course, the usual classic mendacity as to the Liberals being the party of the workers—and by way of giving ocular demonstration of the truth of this contention, the Association appointed as their vice-president Lord Overtoun, of chrome hole fame, absolutely the meanest and most extortionate sweater in the West of Scotland, and the financier of the church and the Liberal party with the money coined out of the life and health of the hapless beings who toil for a wretched livelihood in his ch[illegible]cal hells. Sir Thomas Glen Coats, the exploiter of the Paisley mill girls, and Mr. Thomas Paton, who has made a fortune out of the unpaid labor of the Alloa district weavers, were also elected to vice-presidential dignity by this "party of the workers." Lord Tweedmouth, however, was not so much concerned with making a direct appeal to the workers, as he was with coaching his followers and subordinate agents as to the methods they ought to adopt to regain the adhesion of the workers to Liberalism. In the past, he seemed to imply, the importance of beguiling the Proletariat into a belief in Liberalism's good intentions had not been sufficiently recognized. There had been too much of insolent indifference or contemptuous denunciation of a Coriolanus, and too little of the practised cunning of a Meninius Agrippa. So long as the working man was ready to vote for Liberalism blindly and unquestionably it was unnecessary to devote any serious attention to him beyond marshalling him to the poll on election day.

Now that he was beginning to perceive that he had special class interests, different tactics were to be adopted. The noble lord then turned aside to hold out a friendly invitation to the Independent (?) Labor Party to join the Liberal party—which was hardly necessary in view of the fact that the I. L. P. is practically in alliance with Liberalism through its affiliation with the United Irish League. Lord Tweedmouth's friendly references to this bogus party are worth pondering over. He maintained that his words of welcome referred to it no less than to the Young Scots, or any other branch of the party, and defended its right "to advocate Socialistic principles." "Socialistic" is simply another name for sham Socialist. There is much virtue in a "tic" to a capitalist. To the worker it is a "tic doloureux," for behind it lies all manner of chicanery and deceit. It is important to notice that what Lord Tweedmouth deprecates in the I. L. P. is not its principles. These are too inocuous to cause him any qualms. It is rather its separate party machinery which, in common with that of the Young Scots Society and the United Irish League, he regards as unnecessary and calculated to cause confusion and friction. This is ample proof of what we have contended all along in connection with the I. L. P.—namely, that it is not the possession of an organization distinct from those of other parties, nor the fact of its recruiting its membership from the working class, that decides the character of a party and its claim to working class allegiance. Both these conditions a working class party must possess; but unless in addition it is based upon a recognition of the class struggle and a determination to proceed along the line of working class interests to the goal of the social revolution, it is simply, like the Liberals, the Tories, the Radicals, or the Nationalists, one of the many factions of capitalist politics. In the meantime the candidature of Mr. Will Crooks, the Labor Liberal, at Woolwich, in whose support the Liberals and I. L. Pers. are cordially united, may be taken as an earnest of the wider and completer union that is to exist between those parties in the near future.

So much for Lord Tweedmouth and his allies. Let us consider what is the attitude of the real labor movement as marshalled under the banner of the Social Democratic Federation. That is very readily answered by looking at the matter from the solid and impregnable standpoint of the class struggle and the material interests of the working class, and by taking the most cursory glance at the past history of the Liberal party. A party, which is financed and directed by men like Lord Overtoun, Coats, Pullar, and Thomson Paton—men whose wealth depends upon the daily robbery of the workers, and the misery of the unemployed; a party in which the honest and clear-sighted working class have neither voice nor influence; a party which, when in power, has been ever ready to aid the capitalist and the landowner with all the powers of law and police, and military force to maintain their interests against the just demands of the people, whether it be the starving peasants of Ireland or the striking miners of Denaby Main; a party which offers the workers nothing but the dry husks of political reform, promises which it intends to break, as it broke them in the last Gladstone and Rosebery administration—such a party will continue in its decay and degeneration to receive from us the same unintermittent hostility that we offered it in the day of its power and strength. To our former hatred contempt is superadded. On the one side the forces of the Overtouns and the Penrhyns (Liberals or Tories, it matters not which), the union smashers and oppressors, whose cause is one with enslavement and degradation of man. On the other side, the well-drilled battalions of the workers, purified and disciplined by study, ennobled and uplifted by revolutionary enthusiasm. The lists are cleared, and the issue is certain. On to the Socialist Republic.—R. B., in the Edinburgh Socialist Monthly.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Our circulation department started work on Monday, April 6. Of course, it is too soon to look for results just yet, but we expect to find them gratifying when the work is well started. Now, this department is not something that is going to work wonders unaided. Its object is to put system into the work, and to keep the work moving. With this end in view, we ask for the hearty co-operation of every comrade. Heretofore the getting of subscriptions has been left to the untiring and sacrificing efforts of comparatively few. We do not ask the impossible; we simply ask you to make some effort and do what you can. All it will cost you will be the time and the trouble, while the good all around will be incalculable.

We have noticed that in localities served by The Daily People there has been more or less dropping of agitation for The Weekly People. This is a grave mistake. It is not always possible to get beginners interested enough to buy the Daily regularly, while it is possible to get them to take the Weekly, and after it has been a steady visitor for a while they will be more likely to become interested in the Daily.

There is hardly any paper which, within its space, offers so much reading matter as The Weekly People; and it is not quantity alone, but equally at well. The Weekly ought to have ten readers where it has one. We know the circulation could quickly be doubled if the sections and individual comrades would but take the matter earnestly in hand.

Of all the methods of agitation our press is the most lasting in effect. The quicker we get workingmen to reading the organs of revolutionary Socialism the quicker will come the doom of those who are straining all their powers to ward off the day.

While our talk this time has been very largely about the Weekly, we have not forgotten the Monthly. Push it when you can't push the Weekly. Where a person turns you down for a Weekly subscription he will hardly do so when you come back at him with the proposition to take the Monthly at 10 cents a year.

Paul A. Noffke, of Holyoke, Mass., the winner of the Waldo typewriting course prize for subscriptions to the Monthly, writes us about his experience in getting new readers. Paul, we understand, is but fourteen years old. He says:

"Early in January I saw the prize offer in The Daily People, and made up my mind to try for it. On Saturday, January 17, I started out with a sample copy of the Monthly and a note book for the names. I was somewhat bashful and not used to approaching people. After about three hours' tramping around I came home with but one subscription.

"Next day father asked what success I had, and when I told him he said: 'Well, if you can't do better than that you won't be in it. You had better go and give the man back his dime.' This aggravated me somewhat, and I told father no—that I was going to win the prize.

"I started out again that afternoon, and got sixteen subscribers. Father said, 'That's better.' I kept at it, and in about five weeks had 447 subscribers.

"It was easy, yet it meant work. I would start after supper and go from house to house. I told the people about the contest; this got them interested, and they would ask all kinds of questions about the paper. I told them it was a paper for workingmen, and that by reading it they would learn how to emancipate themselves from wage slavery. In most cases they would smile at this, but, just the same, they would give me their dimes. I hope all of them read the paper. I feel sure that other sons of party members could do as well at I.

"While I would like to take the Waldo course, there are several drawbacks in my case, such as cost of living in New York for six months, railroad fare, etc. Now, if I could sell the course and with the proceeds start taking one here I would be delighted. So please announce in The Daily People that I will sell the course for $15 cash. It is worth $50.

"Before closing I have a suggestion to make. Say that sections would offer prizes suitable for boys and girls—musical instruments, for instance—but no prize to be awarded for less than 200 subscribers. This would soon push the Monthly. I hope this will be given consideration. My address is Paul A. Noffke, 578 Summer street, Holyoke, Mass."

We receive many well meant letters from comrades suggesting methods to push the party press, but not one per cent. of the writers of such letters ever think of trying to test their methods themselves. While we are glad to get suggestions and endeavor to utilize those that appear to be worth something, still we cannot change our methods every week. The usual letter of suggestions begins: "If the sections would do so and so." Now then, instead of writing us, first try it on your own section, and if it is successful why we will be glad to push it.

The following extract from a letter is sugnificant. The writer says: "Our organization seemed to be affected with dry rot. Out of a membership of thirty or forty only eight or ten would turn out at a meeting. The others stayed away so long that they began to fall behind in dues, and, of course, this was excuse to stay away altogether. The eight or ten who met were always an hour late in doing so, and they did nothing but transact routine business. No agitation was carried on, and the one or two new members per year who sought admission soon fell into the Rip Van Winke methods. I thought the matter over, and I think the remedy applied has in a measure cured the disease.

"First, 'The Party Press' is now a feature of the order of business. Second, 'Agitation' is also a feature of the order of business. Both could be combined under the last head, but we prefer them separate. It is not enough to have things *on* the order of business; they must be *the* business.

"We propose to put some life into our work from this on. Our members recently boasted that they owed neither the New York Labor News Company nor The People. While this is commendable, it turned out that nothing had been purchased for months. Running excessively into debt is bad; to purchase nothing is just as bad."

The number of subscriptions received for The Monthly People for the week ending April 11 follows. The list shows an improvement over last week, but it should be improved more:

Connecticut State Committee, per Lechner	55
Ninth and Twelfth A. D., per Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	27
P. Neilson, Woburn, Mass.	18
H. Jackson, Brinton, Pa.	13
C. J. Smith, Salineville, O.	12
T. J. Darch, London, O., Can.	11
Adam Marx, New London, Conn.	10
W. J. Gerry, Colorado Springs, Colo.	10
J. Farrell, Lowell, Mass.	10
David Kafka, Portland, Ore.	10
Scattering	59
Total	237

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**53,617**

WHICH WAS THE SOCIALIST, AND WHICH THE NON-SOCIALIST?

A Pullman, Wash., correspondent, F. J. Baymiller, reports in the "Seattle Socialist" of March 29 a meeting, held in his town, of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, at which a member of that party, Dr. Titus, made a speech, and answered questions. A certain passage of the report is an "ingot from the quarry." It won't do to condense it, lest its flavor evaporate, or the condenser be charged with unfairness. Here it is, literally:

"Dr. Titus also said that Jim Hill, being an expert, would probably be chosen superintendent of the transportation department, and a non-socialist asked the doctor if he thought Jim Hill would be satisfied with the same remuneration that an ordinary train-hand or section man got? Dr. Titus replied that JIM HILL WOULD PROBABLY BE PAID MORE THAN THE ORDINARY PERSON GOT."

The non-Socialist's question was a graphic bit of self-photography on the part of the habits of thought acquired under capitalist conditions and environment. The gentleman did not know, not being a Socialist, either the material root of "inequality of pay," or the mental graft on that root that renders such inequality mentally distasteful. What is it that, to-day, renders ludicrous the bare idea of "a Jim Hill receiving the same remuneration as an ordinary train-hand"? Consciously or unconsciously, the non-Socialist locates the reason in the mind; he probably calls it "a feature of human nature," inherent, incarnate. It is nothing of the sort.

Man is no natural born monstrosity. A person capable of rendering valuable or exceptional services, say, a Jim Hill, does not find satisfaction in the depression of others. Small pay to others is not the sauce to his large pay. But he is a sane man; and his sanity will compel him to adapt his methods of self-preservation to his environment. In a mining camp, where pistols and bowie-knives are the rule, the sane man will equip himself with the same.—and he will use them, and make himself an expert in their use. Thus, without being a natural born monstrosity, he will turn himself into a perambulating lump of potential manslaughter. Would he do the same in a settled community? Only he who would think a man would do that, would think it preposterous for a Jim Hill to be "satisfied with the same remuneration as an ordinary trainhand", despite the removal of the conditions that capitalism creates, and the establishment of the civilized conditions that Socialism implies. The reason for a Jim Hill's present conduct is, accordingly, to be looked for, not in his mind, but in his material surroundings. What are these?

The volume of wealth, actually produced to-day, is not plentiful enough to afford to all equality of pay, with civilized conditions to all. To-day, accordingly, equality of pay would imply uncivilized conditions for all; to-day, so that some may enjoy the comforts of civilized life, and the mental freedom from want, needed for mental and spiritual expansion, others must fall below, far below that line. Is the reason for such a mining-camp social state the thanklessness of the soil, or the incapacity of our people? Neither of the two. Our soil teems with potential wealth, and the capacity of the race has constructed such wizard-like tools of production that our people could produce a volume of wealth so phenomenal that equality of pay to all, with civilized conditions for all, is possible, is within reach. What is it that bars the race from stepping out of its present shocking mining-camp social state, and into civilized conditions?—CAPITALISM: the private ownership of the natural (land) and the social (machinery) opportunities, without both of which, in the presence of the class that holds them, man is like an unarmed waif in a Roaring Camp.

To the question, put by a non-Socialist:

"Would Jim Hill be satisfied with the same remuneration that an ordinary train-hand or section man got?"

a Socialist would never recoil before, and dodge the mischievous, capitalist-bred superstition thus fired at him. He would boldly grapple with the error, and answer:

"Most assuredly, because, under Socialism, the pay of the 'ordinary train-hand or section man,' without whose co-operation a Jim Hill could not exercise his abilities, would be higher, deservedly so, than the pay that a Jim Hill gets, or perforce needs to-day!"

Of course, it takes a SOCIALIST for that.

THE MERGER DECISION.

The Northern Pacific and Great Northern, two large railroad companies of the West, recently joined hands, secured control of a third line, the Burlington road, and merged or consolidated these interests by setting up a "holding company," the Northern Securities Company. The aggregate capitalization of the three systems, including funded debt, exceeds $1,000,000,000. In point of capital operated, the combination was gigantic; even more gigantic was the policy that conceived it: It was nothing less than the establishment of a transportation system large enough and strong enough to enter into and maintain itself in competition for the transcontinental trade in America, as well as in the trans-Pacific trade between America and the Orient, against the carrying systems not only of the United States, but also of Canada and the European States by way of the Suez Canal. In this stupendous conception, the role of the Burlington line was to act as the connecting link of the system towards the East, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific being the two radiating lines towards the Pacific Coast.

So stupendous a conception, operating so stupendous a force of capital, could not help but set fluttering all the owls of modern society. Former plutocratic ventures felt dwarfed by the side of the newly risen giant, and struck hands with the small Middle Class, the two embracing like long lost brothers, who, recognizing the congenital strawberry mark in each other's shoulders swore "united to stand and fight it out against the octopus." It goes without saying that the opportunity was golden for the demagogue. "Strenuous Teddy," who is looking for renewed Presidential honors, seized it. The outcome was a suit instituted by the Federal Attorney General, under the Sherman "Anti-Trust" act, to dissolve the Northern Securities Company. The suit created great sensation. The hearing of arguments was held in March before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in St. Louis. It is on this suit that the Court has just rendered a decision; decreeing the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company.

The argument for the United States savored throughout of the demagogic, insincere and illogical spirit that prompted it. The argument for the company, presented by ex-Attorney General Griggs, was a paragon of logic. It reads like a page from Socialist economic reasoning. Proceeding, of course, from the premises of capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, Mr. Griggs proved that the Sherman act could not be so construed as to abridge the right or any corporation to sell its stock to another, or of both selling to a third person. He who says "Private Ownership" of the necessaries of production, says "Competition", sure enough! but his utterance does not end there. To use the language of the Court, "everyone is presumed to intend what is the necessary consequence of his own acts." He who says "Competition" intends its necessary consequence,—MONOPOLY. Nor is this a theory. Not one of the interests, arrayed in this instance under the banner of "Competition," but means, intends, and aims at a monopoly for itself. They now snarl at monopoly only because it is their ox that happens to be gored. This is one of the ludicrous postures that all capitalist interests fall into some time or other.

The case has been appealed. What the decision of the United States Supreme Court will be, there would be little doubt on—if rendered after the approaching Presidential election. Whatever the decision, it can not upset the laws of political economy. Given the Capitalist System, monopoly is inevitable; and beyond,—the break-down of CAPITALIST SOCIETY and the rise of the SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

PHILANTHROPY.

News comes from Cleveland, O., that Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton of that city,

"Will shortly make a tour of the States, stopping in the largest cities to plead the cause of the waif"—

little children, the poverty of whose parents keep them from school, or whom the capitalist high-handed robbery of the working class provides no school accommodation for, and impounds them in factories, sweatshops and mines of the land? Bless your heart, no! The lady is to plead the cause of the waif

"tramp cat and dog"!!

And the dispatches proceed to explain that:

"This energetic woman is waging an active war against the pound, and she is setting up homes of refuge for neglected animals, not only in her home city, but in Boston, Washington and some of the Southern States for her four-footed friends."

"What!" exclaims a startled Humanity at such news, "What about those two-footed beings, the children of the working class,—of all living beings the most helpless, the least able to speak for themselves?! What of the startling figures thrown up by the census—6,053,940 illiterates in the land, of whom not less than 577,649 are children between the ages of 10 to 14, to say nothing of those below that age, left entirely unrecorded! What of this ominous symptom, that tells so loudly of the spread and the depth of the distress that afflicts those two-footed waifs?!"

"Bah!" answers Philanthropy with Pecksniffian assurance. "Those 577,649 illiterate children between the ages of 10 to 14 must be Indians and Chinese."

Not so. The Indians, Japs and Chinese among them amount only to 8,077. There remain 569,572 others.

"Guess they must be niggers," is Philanthropy's shuffling excuse.

Neither is that so. The negro contingent is but 328,992. There remain 240,580 white tots unaccounted for.

"What!" superciliously puts in Philanthropy, "240,580 illiterate white children between 10 and 14 years? Guess they must be foreigners, dagos."

Mistaken again. The born abroad contingent barely runs up to 17,372. There actually remain 223,208 illiterate white children born in this country.

Out of all patience at being so pestered, Philanthropy turns up its nose, and with a wafture of the hand disposes of the question with: "That may be. But, if not born abroad and foreigners themselves, that 223,208 must be of foreign parentage."

And yet again mistaken. Of foreign parentage there are only 17,473. There is in the land the shameful figure of 205,735 illiterate native children between 10 and 14 years, BORN OF NATIVE WHITE PARENTS in a country where the increase of wealth has been phenomenal!

And Philanthropy—that identical Philanthropy that wrote books "for sale", of course, on "Boys Who Became Famous," and "Girls Who Became Famous", and that, in the chapter on Elizabeth Barrett Browning, strikes a cheap sentimental pose exclaiming: "Who can ever forget that immortal 'Cry of the Children', which awoke all England to the horrors of child-labor? That and Hood's 'Song of the Shirt' will never die!"—that identical Philanthropy now hurriedly decamps, shocked at the vulgarity and irreverence of bringing such ill-smelling facts between the wind and her nobility.—

Why, let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart ungalled play;
For some must watch, while some must sleep:
Thus runs the world away.

FRESH "DAILY PEOPLE LIES" BY THE BUSHEL.

Regularly, as the seasons bring along their fruits, elections bring along their fresh crops of Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party acts of political corruption. The last batch recorded was the crop furnished by the November general elections, and the immediately following local elections in Pennsylvania. The next batch, now to be recorded, is furnished by the municipal elections just held in Hartford, Ct., and in Chicago, Ill.

In Chicago, there is a capitalist organization, known as the Municipal Voters' League. This organization has for its purpose to "rectify the slips" of the political conventions. If at any of the conventions the rising tide of popular discontent is felt and yielded to, to the extent of effecting a nomination displeasing to capitalist comfort, the League singles out the nominee for its anathema. If, on the contrary, a candidate satisfactory to capitalist interests is strained through the loins of the convention, then the League places its pontifical benediction upon the worthy's head. Such a list of "blessed" candidates was issued by the League during the municipal campaign, that came to a close on the 7th instant, and the list was published by Republican and Democratic papers—the Chicago "Record-Herald," "Tribune" and "Daily News." On that list appears the name of W. J. Johnson, the candidate for Alderman of the said Bogus Solialist, alias Social Democratic party!

It goes without saying that no Socialist organization, however true, can prevent capitalist bodies or papers from attempting to smirch it by endorsing its candidates. But it equally goes without saying that no true Socialist organization will allow the act to remain unspurned, least of all seek to profit thereby. Did the organization of the said so-called Socialist party act obedient to these obvious tenets? Of course not! It accepted the endorsement and also the praises of the capitalist papers, and it now seeks to profit by the fact, boasting even of the election of its capitalist-endorsed and capitalist-elected candidate!

And this is legitimate. The Bogus Socialist organization of Chicago—too corrupt even for the endorsement of the labor fakirs—was not insulted by capitalist praise. It knew it deserved the smirch. It knows itself a Simian.

* * *

As to Hartford, elsewhere in this issue will be found a report in extenso of the fraternal, i. e., corrupt, relations that prevail between the so-called Socialist party and the parties of capitalism, Republican and Democratic, which it pretends to be in the field against. No less than four of its candidates for office—Martin J. Riga, John Rubenbauer, August Hartsman and Albert L. Miller, for Councilmen in the Seventh, First, Fifth and Ninth wards, respectively—are enrolled on the caucus list of the Republican party; and not less than five of its candidates—John J. Fitzgibbons, Henry F. Bamman, Joseph R. Brannigan, Alfred T. Tivey and John R. Riley, for Councilmen in the First, Third and Fifth wards, for Alderman in the Seventh ward, and for High School Commissioner, respectively—are simultaneously enrolled on the caucus list of the Democratic party.

The even-handed, decoy-duck quality of the so-called Socialist party, its thorough paced corruption, is manifest.

[N. B.—The documentary evidences of these two latest sets of "Daily People Lies" are in this office for inspection.]

"Westward the star of empire takes its way;" and in so doing it is taking a large number of farmers who are abandoning New England with it. The Western passenger agents who are busy developing the Southwest and Northwest announce a stupendous migration, including 900,000 foreigners, to these two sections of the Continent—for Canada is also interested. Then they make this significant statement:

"Another feature of the situation is that a great many people, especially farmers, are migrating to the West from New England, where farm expansion has been limited. These people are just the kind needed for the development of the uncultivated sections of the West, and they will establish farms along the most modern lines."

The day of the small farmer is past. "Farm expansion" "along the most modern lines" is the order of the day. With it goes the spread of corporate farming, and the division of the farming class into owners, tenants and farm hands—in fewer words, the elements that make for Socialism.

Pure and simple unionism is again exhibiting its lack of working class principles in the attempts of the Brotherhood to crush the Amalgamated carpenters by striking against them. The idea of the pure and simple organization that a labor union is a close corporation run for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for the interests of the working class, is responsible for this internecine warfare. Were such an idea not prevalent harmony would prevail in working class ranks. It ought, therefore, to meet with working class condemnation.

Bishop Spalding says the State should be supreme in dealing with controversies between capital and labor. This means that as the capitalists control the State, through the Spaldings, capital should be supreme.

ROOSEVELT TURNING POPULIST

President Roosevelt, now "swinging the cirlcle" in the West, delivered himself of a speech in Armory Hall of the University of Minnesota on the 4th inst. The leading topic of this speech was the Cuban treaty. Praising its virtues, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"In the next place its widens the market for our products, both the products of the farm and certain of our manufactures, and it is therefore in the interests of our farmers, manufacturers, merchants and wage workers."

Free silver was not the feature of populism; neither was free coinage. These were but external manifestations of populism. The essence of populism was the economic theory that the ratio of the good things in the hands of the wage-earner depended upon the quantity or volume of the same good things in existence. Proceeding from this theory, populism demanded an increased volume of circulating medium (money). It reasoned: "Money is a good thing, it is wealth; the less there is of it, the smaller its volume, all the less there will be for the wage-earner; the larger its volume, all the more will fall to the share of the wage-earner. Increase the per capita of circulating medium."

The theory, as everyone posted on economics knows, was an absurdity; and none felt the absurdity more keenly than the workingmen present at populist meetings. Indeed, these workingmen, tho' utterly untutored in statistics, were themselves walking evidences and advertisements of the absurdity. During the previous thirty years, the volume of clothing, of boots and shoes, of everything that is desirable to sustain life, had increased greatly; it had increased not only absolutely but relatively, and greatly over the increase of population. Did those workingmen enjoy any increased per capita of these good things? None better than they knew that their "increased per capita" consisted not in more trousers, shoes, hats, food, etc., but in the reverse. They had an increased "per capita" of patches on their trousers, of holes in their shoes, of airshafts in their hats, of "hollows" in their stomachs. They were living "exhibits" giving testimony on the subject, that, the share of the workingman in the good things in existence, whatever that share may depend on, does not depend upon their volume—consequently does not depend upon the "widening of the market" for them, which is the same as saying that it does not depend upon the affluence (the "interests") of the manufacturers or employers.

And the census figures prove the fact. Doctored, as everyone knows they are, so as to tone down the bad showing for the workers, the last census figures show that the value of the products for manufacturers, less the cost of material, was in

1850	$400,000,000
1890	5,200,000,000
1900	5,600,000,000

In other words, the above figures indicate the wealth produced by the wage-earners—the volume of that wealth. Who got it? The answer is hinted at by the figures of the same census, on the increase of the capital invested during those same census years; they are for

1850	$500,000,000
1890	2,800,000,000
1900	9,500,000,000

Wage earners do not invest capital; they have none to invest. If in 1890 the increase of capital invested over 1850 was $2,300,000,000, and the increase of capital invested in 1900 over 1890 was $6,700,000,000, quite a broad hint is given as to who got the bulk of the increases in wealth, and also as to how fared the per capita of the wage earner. But there is no need of "hints." The census itself gives the answer quite pointedly. The average earnings of the wage earners were, in

1890	$445
1900	438

And even these figures are inflated! Even taking them at their word they demonstrate that the total volume of wealth, the interests of the capitalist class, is not the gauge of the share of wealth that falls to the wage earner.

The "share" of the wage earner means the price of the merchandise wage earner. The price of merchandise is determined in the merchandise market by the supply of goods; the larger the supply, the lower the price. The wage earner (Labor) being but a merchandise, its price, "share," depends upon the supply of labor in the Labor Market. The supply of the merchandise Labor in the Labor Market is steadily on the increase, due to the private ownership of the machinery of production. It follows as night follows day, that—so long as capitalism exists—the price of Labor, the "share" of the wage earners must decline and that the affluence (interests) of the employer, so far from being a guage of the wage earners' prosperity is a barometer that indicates their decline.

When Mr. Roosevelt now predicates the prosperity of the wage earners upon the widening market in which the capitalist class will riot, he plants himself on populist ground, and he betrays the close kinship there is between capitalist parties, however violently they may fight each other.

THE GIFTS OF CAPITALISTS

There is considerable discussion now going on in certain religious periodicals in regard to the acceptance of gifts of money from capitalists who have acquired wealth by what are considered as questionable methods, by colleges, universities and churches. One side to this discussion holds that such gifts are immoral, as they are the products of capitalist wrong-doing and compel their recipients to become its apologists and upholders, to the detriment of society. The other side, while admitting that such gifts may have their source in such wrong-doing, deny that their acceptance implies a contract to uphold this wrong-doing.

They contend that, considering the circumstances of the times, such gifts are productive of great good to education, philanthropy and religion, and, therefore, moral.

To the socialist onlooker this discussion involves not only the morality or immorality of such gifts, but the morality or immorality of capitalism itself. This becomes clear when the source of those gifts and its raison d'etre are examined and disclosed.

To the moralist in the above discussion these gifts are the products of political, legislative and judicial bribery and unfair competition, such as spring from railroad rebates and other means of economic discrimination, not to mention criminal acts perpetrated against the property of competitors—all in the interests of consolidation and monopoly. This is the source. But from whence does it come? Plainly from capitalism itself.

Capitalism originally was industry carried on by means of labor-exploitation and competition. Capitalism was then planless. This accentuated its primary feature, based on the robbery of the working class, and both together culminated in "overproduction," crisis and bankruptcy. These factors served to make capitalism unprofitable. From this arose a demand for the elimination of at least one of them, viz. competition, by means of combination. Could combination be attained by moral means? Could it be attained through political, legislative and judicial purity? Experience proved that it could not. Then bribery and "unfair competition" became inevitable and combination prevailed. Morality, which is shaped by material interests and which does not, as erroneously supposed, shape material interests, had to take shape from the new conditions thus created. That the new conditions are triumphing over it, the discussion referred to proves.

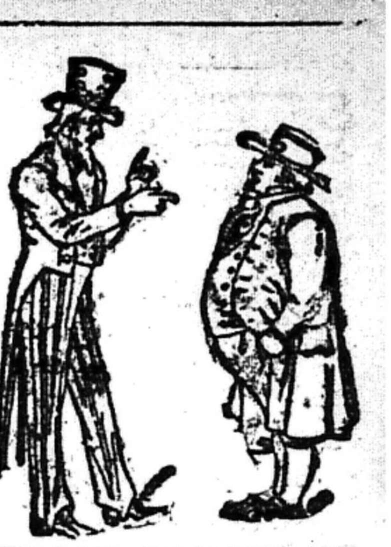
To the Socialist, reasoning from the material basis of morality, the moralist who demands the retention of a system based on labor exploitation and competition, is less moral than the moralist who defends the acceptance of gifts from a system based on labor-exploitation only. The morality of the first is reactionary: it would revive a condition which is past revival. It therefore strives to turn back evolution and in so doing would threaten the existence of society. The morality of the second is revolutionary. It leads to that economic condition in which the working class, also actuated by material interests, will inaugurate a still higher morality by "expropriating the expropriators," by abolishing labor-exploitation and establishing Socialism!

The sufferings which the working class are compelled to undergo in order to enrich the capitalist class, are just now receiving unpleasant illustrations in the case of Engineer Briarcliffe, now in St. Mary's Hospital, Newark. Briarcliffe was injured in the fatal grade crossing horror in which twelve school children were killed, in that city on February 19. He was taken from his cab with a broken head and terrible gashes about his face inflicted by the splinters of the wreck. Though in a stupor at first, he began to mend. But now it is discovered that his physical injuries are slight compared to his mental ones. He has developed a mania, in which he thinks he is in his cab, clutching his lever with terror to avoid another collision. The man is feared to be hopelessly insane. Such are the "rewards" of labor under capitalism. Capitalists will prate of their "risks," but refrain from mentioning such cases as these.

The victory won by the capitalists of Rutland, Vt., in the F. R. Patch Co. damage suit against the International Machinists' Union, in which a verdict of $2,500 was recovered by attachments against the property of the individual members of the machinists' organization, has stimulated action in other directions. As a result a newspaper of Rutland, Vt., contemplates a suit against the Central Labor Union of Montpelier for alleged damages incurred by a boycott growing out of the installation of typesetting machines and the necessary discharge of several men. If this suit is successful others may be looked for. When will labor learn to control the judiciary?

Another labor law declared unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of Indiana, in passing on the weekly pay law of that State, says it violates the bill of rights and the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution. Will some one please show us a labor law that doesn't, according to the capitalist interpretation of the law?

Dun's Review shows commercial failures for March to have been 901 against 880 last year, with liabilities of $10,458,000 against $8,117,228 last year. This goes to show how truthful Morgan was when he said that the outlook for continued prosperity was never better than it is now.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am a Socialist, but—

UNCLE SAM (mockingly)—How familiar that tune is.

B. J.—Familiar or unfamiliar, 'tis a true tune. I am a Socialist, but the Socialist Labor Party is no good. I'm going to stay with the Democratic party.

U. S.—I thought the tune was familiar; there isn't a fakir in the land but hums it; some with the variation that they are going to stay with the Republicans.

B. J.—That may be, but I'm no fakir for all that. I am a Socialist; fakirs say they are Socialists, but they are not; but I am.

U. S.—Have you anything more to say?

B. J.—Yes, I have this more to say: The Socialist Labor Party is no good—

U. S.—You said that once before.

B. J.—And I was going to tell you why it is no good.

U. S.—Let us hear.

B. J.—It moves too slowly.

U. S. opens his eyes.

B. J.—You won't deny that, would you?

U. S. looks at him.

B. J.—Now will you deny that?

U. S.—If you want to travel to a certain place, and there is only a stage-coach to take you, would you call stage-coach rapid travel.

B. J.—No; stage coach is slow travel.

U. S.—Would you say that the stage coach is too slow a way of traveling?

B. J.—If there is no other conveyance, I wouldn't say that?

U. S.—Slowness and fastness are, accordingly, relative terms, are they not? The stage coach is fast travel if the alternative is to foot it, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It is slow travel only if there is faster means of transportation available, eh?

B. J.—Yes; but what has that got to do with your S. L. P.?

U. S.—One more question, and I'll tell you. If you want to go to a certain place and the only transportation available thither is a stage coach, would you, for the sake of fast traveling, jump into a fast train that runs in the opposite direction?

B. J.—No, I wouldn't.

U. S.—And you wouldn't call the stage no good, eh?

B. J.—No; it is good enough for my ultimate purpose.

U. S.—And what would you think of the man who, wanting to go to that certain place, said: "The stage is no good; it is too slow; I'm going to take the train—

B. J.—But there is no train in that case!

U. S.—Just so. If he wants a train he would have to travel in the opposite direction. What would you say of the man?

B. J. looks suspiciously at U. S.

U. S.—I'll tell you: You would say of him that he had had not made up his mind where he wanted to go—

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Or that he was an elaborate blockhead gotten up regardless of expense. Would you not?

U. S.—Out with it, yes or no?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—That's your case. Take your choice. Either you are not a Socialist and don't know where you want to go, or you are a Socialist, but being an elaborate blockhead gotten up regardless of expense, for the sake of more rapid travel you are willing to be taken to where you don't want to go. The S. L. P. don't move very fast, true; but, Socialismward, there is NOTHING moving at all. The only other things moving, do move swiftly, but without exception they move away from Socialism, being, all of them, capitalist concerns. Now, what are you, a fakir who falsely claims he is a Socialist, or a blockhead. (Gives B. J.'s hat a pull that brings it down over his eyes.) You may decide the question at your leisure.

President Parry, of the National Manufacturers' Association, is out with a vigorous denunciation of "organized labor." In it he says that this "is not the time to talk arbitration or joint agreements. To arbitrate matters of wages and hours is to introduce artificial methods, and an equitable arrangement as to either cannot be effected artificially." Perry is correct in this. "An equitable arrangement" can only be affected by allowing the class struggle full scope; and as a means to this end nothing is so much to be welcomed as the straight-out tactics of the Parrys. Socialism will triumph as a result.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to George A. Eastman's Statement.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I read with interest the statement of George A. Eastman in The Daily People of March 26, and, being a former member of the S. D. P., I can fully understand the trials and tribulations he underwent in the S. D. P. while trying to convince its membership, against their will, of the necessity of the Socialist movement being revolutionary, uncompromising and founded on facts, or scientific.

The writer, in perhaps a less distinguished way, has traveled the very same road out of confusion that Mr. Eastman traveled, although the culminating point, or the last straw which "broke the camel's back," wasn't the same in his case and mine.

Now, of course, no sane man will blame Mr. Eastman for quitting the S. D. P.

His views were not in accord with those of the majority, besides, he wasn't in the movement for a graft; what further business could he have in there, especially after losing all hope of being able to convince the majority of the soundness of his views?

When the writer became convinced that the S. D. P., either through ignorance or corruption, or both, wasn't fighting the battle of the working class, but by its tactics was playing into the hands of the labor skinners and was thereby tending to perpetuate the existing order of things, he was compelled to do some thinking—not about how things will be done when the Socialist movement is triumphant, but how best, in the face of the difficulty which the labor problem presents to-day, can the working class come into its own?

Knowing that the capitalist system must be fought and overthrown; knowing further that all movements propping this system of exploitation must be wiped out of existence; knowing also that these things must be done by the oppressed themselves, I saw the necessity of a class conscious, revolutionary, uncompromising movement of the working class and such other honest citizens as are philosophical enough to link their lot with the proletarian movement, which will surely win out in the end—and only found it in the Socialist Labor Party.

Having advanced thus far, the rest was easy. All that was left to do was to sign the application blank of the S. L. P. and pay one month's dues, which I accordingly did; and ever since I have been fighting the battle of the working class under the emblem of the Arm and Hammer.

There is but one reason why Mr. Eastman should not do likewise. It is found in the paragraph of his letter which reads as follows: "I hold the government of men by men to be ethically wrong."

If by that passage Mr. Eastman means that he is an anarchist, then he would find no rest in the S. L. P.; but if he holds, as Engels did, that the power of the state will eventually die out when no longer needed to hold in subjection a portion of its citizens, and that government will really be by the people—a help to all, a menace to none, the administration of the affairs of the people as perfect as human knowledge can make it, then he belongs to the S. L. P.

Don't be afraid George. If you are not made of the revolutionary stuff of the S. L. P. we'll soon let you know.

Yours in the cause. R. Murphy.

28 Front street, Rochester, N. Y., April 1, 1903.

P. S.—There will always be government while there is need of it, and it will always be a reflex of the intelligence and honesty of the people.

As to Geo. A. Eastman's Statement.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—It was with pleasure I read the statement of George A. Eastman (formerly of Detroit, Mich.) in The Weekly People of April 4. Every local member of our party who is acquainted with the happenings of July 10, 1898, must feel the moral reward the statement of Eastman pays to the officers and members of the party, who, in real hand to hand battle, saved the party and its organ, The People, at that time. This statement shows, farther, that the tactics we pursue are right ones.

Now, Mr. Eastman, asks the readers of The People to inform him if he is entitled to membership in the S. L. P., according to his statement.

If Mr. Eastman is honestly concerned with the interests of our class and has the courage to battle for it in or out of season, I don't see why we should not welcome him back again as his understanding of the class struggle and his views to propagate them don't vary much according to his statement, from those any of our local members would not subscribe to.

Let's hear some other members.

Fraternally, Henry Piper.

Geneva, O., April 5.

The Strike in Lowell.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Eighteen thousand operatives in seven ancient cotton mills in this city are on a strike. The furnace fires are out; the water wheels are dry; the gates are closed, and why? Just because the legalized, sanctified and divine plutocrat's grinding heels presses down too hard on the necks of the working people.

In 1899 I broke my first bread in the city of Lowell, by the way, in a corporation boarding house. The streets were clean, kept so by the corporation. Fruit and vegetables were low; rents were low; likewise, wages were low.

In 1900 many of the corporation boarding houses and tenements were sold to a Boston millionaire; who more than doubled the rent; and board increased 25 cents per week; streets are dirty; never cleaned since.

In 1901 potatoes went up from 50 cents a bushel to 80 cents, and never came down.

The summer of 1901 was also very hot and thousands of dollars were appropriated by the city to clean the streets—where the rich lived, free from death and sickness, while the working class died by the score; yes, by the hundreds, in dirty streets and filthy alleys.

In 1902 beef, fish and butter went up in price until the dinner pails made famous in the sham battle of tariff, became filled with the refuse of fish docks, bogus butter creameries and packing houses.

The year 1903 found a coal famine and a wood famine. Wood sold for months for $20 per cord, by the basket.

Now, you know what led to the strike or compelled labor merchants to ask 10 per cent. more for their labor. It cost more to produce labor power. That forced the issue.

John Farrell.

Lowell, Mass., April 7.

"Socialist" N. G. Moore Booms Thomas A. Hickey, Who Is Also N. G. He Addresses The Kangaroos Whom He Denounced.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I was in the town of Buckley, Wash., on the 22d of March, and during the day I attended a meeting of the freaks (Socialist party). It was an historical making affair (nit). The only man that knew where they were at, was the financial secretary. He knew more than the whole bunch put together. Being disgusted with the movement he is agoing to quit them. He subscribed for the Monthly. During the meeting it turned out that nearly all were way behind in their dues. None of them knew where they were at.

During the meeting a letter was read from their State Secretary-Treasurer, N. G. Moore, 4325 Phinney avenue, Fremont Station, Seattle, recommending T. A. Hickey to them as a good man to talk for them. Then I got at them in good style and showed up Hickey in his crooked dealings with the S. L. P. Then some of them began to see that there was something in the S. L. P. claim, about, "Beware of the skypilots, lawyers, and others," grafting upon the name of Socialism. The following is a true copy of the original letter, which I copied myself.

Fraternally,
Louis Schroeder.

519 Puyallup avenue
Tacoma, Wash., March 30.

[Copy of the original letter sent by N. G. Moore, State secretary-treasurer of the Socialist party to Section Buckley Socialist party.]

Seattle, Wash., March 20, 1903.

To Buckley, Wash.

Dear Comrade: I have a letter from T. A. Hickey saying he would like to address the comrades at the different points between here and Spokane, and asks me to make dates for him. Owing to the short time that will elapse, I have suggested that he write direct and make the arrangements. No doubt you will hear from him. He will be in Spokane on the 28th.

All he asks is simply expenses, and as he is well recommended by Father Hagerty, and those in Seattle who know him, speak well of him also, no doubt you would be willing on hearing from him to write him accepting his offer.

Yours fraternally,
N. G. Moore,
Secretary-Treasurer.
4325 Phinney ave., Fremont Station.

Capitalists Utilize a Boycott Against Men.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—About a year ago the Los Angeles "Council of Labor" ordered a boycott against A. Hamburger & Sons' department store, the largest of its kind in the city. The following tells how the boycott is being used to increase their business:

"Boycott Letters

"Worth from 25c. to $50 each

"Since making this offer several days ago a number of these letteeres have come in; and among others we note a new series sent out by the 'Council of Labor,' signed by one Biddle as secretary, in the interests of the infamous boycotters, Rogers and Hay and that portion of the Typographical Union they represent. Just why the 'Council of Labor' has taken up this contemptible boycott we do not understand, for we have not nor ever had a misunderstanding with the reputable labor organizations of this city, and we have too much confidence in the manhood of the majority of the laboring men of Los Angeles to believe they sanction the present action of Secretary Biddle.

"Now we are going to locate as many of these letters as possible; and to show our appreciation of the courtesy of handing them to us by those who receive them, we will accept them as cash on goods purchased; and for every boycott letter delivered at this store will compensate you with the following cash values. These letters must be dated on or after March 12, 1903; and no more than one letter will be accepted on any one purchase, and the same conditions apply also to letters received by mail:

On purchases from $2.50 to $5.00, 25c.; on purchases from $5.00 to $10.00, 50c.; on purchases from $10.00 to $15.00, $1; on purchases from $15.00 to $25.00, $1.50; on purchases from $25.00 to $50.00 $2.50; on purchases from $50.00 to $75.00 $7.50; on purchases from $75.00 to $100.00, $7.50; on purchases from $100.00 to $150.00, $10; on purchases from $150.00 to $200.00, $15; on purchases from $200.00 to $300.00, $20; on purchases from $300.00 to $400.00, $30; on purchases from $400.00 to $500.00, $50."

Capitalists have devised many ways to defeat the boycott, but it remained for this shrewd concern to not only defeat the boycott, but to utilize the boycott letters instead of coupons and trading stamps, etc., leaving it to the dues paying rank and file of the pure and simple unions to pay the printing, addressing, mailing and collecting the names and addresses to send them to. This latter part is generally a large expense to the advertising department of a large retail store, but in this case the poor, blind dupes of the labor fakirs pay for it, while Labor Fakirs Rogers and Biddle have a good time.

For some time after the boycott was ordered an ad of A. Hamburger & Sons appeared in the Union Labor News, the official organ of the Council of Labor. In the face of the above facts, an honest intelligent workingman would ask: Are Rogers, Hay and Biddle in a hypocritical scheme with Hamburger's to increase their business, or are they such ignoramuses and frauds as to spend the workingmen's money for such purposes? In either case they, with their pure and simple trade union should be thrown overboard, and a bona fide union, such as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, be reared in its stead.

Workingmen of Los Angeles, how long are you going to allow these fakirs to draw you into fighting battles for one faction of the capitalist class against the other, and you always the loser? You fight against the Los Angeles Times and in favor of the Herald. Be men and fight against the whole capitalist class, and support the papers published by the Socialist Labor Party,—they are the only ones you can rely upon.

Down with pure and simpledom!
Up with class consciousness!

H. J. Schade.

Santa Monica, Cal., March 31.

A Sample of the "Socialist" Muddled-Headedness That Passes for Clear Cut Working Class Consciousness.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed you will find a campaign circular that the "Socialist" party of Victor, Colo., is distributing. The members of the Socialist party of this district pride themselves on being the clearest working class part of said party. They claim it is only a question of time when we will come together. I think there is a wide gap yet, if their literature and logic are any criteria.

Yours for the S. L. P.
Wm. J. Oberding.

Victor, Colo., April 6.

[Enclosure.]

"SOCIALIST ADDRESS.

"VICTOR SOCIALIST TICKET.

"For Mayor, Jerry Kelly, Miners' Union No. 32; for Marshal, John E. Hawkins, Miners' Union No. 40; for Treasurer, Celia Kelly; for Clerk, John Deehan, Miners' Union No. 32; for Attorney, Edward Wolerton, Miners, Union No. 32; for Engineer, Val Hazelett; for Police Judge, L. W. Thiele, Miners' Union No. 32; for Street Commissioner, Elmer J. McGee, Miners' Union No. 32; for Aldermen, First Ward, A. J. Gingle, Robert Hulser, Miners' Union No. 32; for Aldermen, Second Ward, W. A. Marvin, M. J. McKeel; for Aldermen, Third Ward, A. W. Hebbler, W. R. Smith.

"Municipal reform under laws of Socialism. A better water system. Free baths, laundry tubs and mangle, street sprinkling, town library and band concerts in mid-summer. City work eight hours per day at $3 and 37 1-2 cents per hour for over time. Street electric car and light service owned by the city. Monthly printed report of the cities' income and expenses, also police collections, arrests and fines. Finally a cash basis of adjusting accounts, bringing warrants to par. A vote for Socialism is a vote for principle and your vote is never lost. You cannot help your friends on the old party tickets by voting for them and yourself into future bondage.

"Society may at any time a majority become wise enough to consult their own interest, convert all so-called "private" property into public property. First by entering into competition with it herself, a la Trust. Second by taxing it out of existence if the public welfare demands it. Third, by abolishing the privilege of inheritance. Any of these plans violate no rule of society as now organized, nor any principle of justice. Neither would it be difficult, since all the great Trusts—oil, iron, copper, railroad and telegraph—are now managed under the co-operative system. Finally, the ballot has given every wage earner the means of obtaining that mastery. *Will you use it?*

"To make real men and women to-day, and still better generations in the future, is the work of Socialism, and to this end it proposes to use tools, machines and all opportunities of our industrial system of government, changing, reorganizing conditions as men and women evolve higher. Selfishness is giving place to kindness and love, national divisions are breaking down before the thought of unity and brotherhood.

"A vote for this ticket is a vote for unionism."

Socialist Labor Party Men Do Not Shake Hands with the Allies of Capitalism—They Wage War Against Them.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Kangaroos issued a fly announcing that 250 shoemakers and 150 other wage earners were wanted to come to Socialist Hall, Cleverly Block, North Abington, Friday evening, April 3, 1903, at 8 o'clock. "Daniel A. White, State organizer of Massachusetts Socialist clubs will entertain the crowd." This flyer was peddled very extensively.

Expecting an opportunity for some fun I wended my way to the meeting place. It was some time after the appointed hour before the speaker arrived, but he was not as tardy as the audience. There were less than a dozen in the room when the speaker showed up and he brought a body guard of four from Brockton; a few others strolled in, bringing the extreme total up to twenty, including Comrade Devine and myself.

The high muck-a-muck of the Kangs took Mr. White through a course of handshaking, saying, "This is Comrade So and So," until he arrived, at me, when he said "this is Mr. O'Fihelly." Mr. White reached out his hand, saying, "I am very happy to meet you." I replied, without moving my hand, "I don't think it makes much difference." White said "Are you going to shake hands?" I replied: "Oh, no. I can't see the necessity of a speaker shaking hands with all of the audience, even if the audience is small, and, any way, I am not in the hand-shaking business." White grew red and pale by turns, and trembled and said excitedly "If I had any control over this room, I would fire you out bodily." I replied, very coolly, "Coming to the camp of the enemy, I came prepared for such a development, so don't hesitate on my account; fire away." The other Kang said: "You can't expect anything else from the S. L. P." White seemed to realize what he was up against, for he said that he had never met me before and that he was surprised. I told him "that I was not aware that any one charged him with having met me before and that the charge, even if made, was not worth worrying over."

Soon afterward he made his little speech; perhaps the little conversation with me played on his nerves, any way he gave utterance to the following gems:

"The Socialist party polled 9 per cent. of the vote for governor and a few weeks later they polled 14 per cent. of the vote in the city elections and a large increase in the vote in the town elections (he gave no figures, not even the per cent. on the towns), and if that growth keeps up the "Socialists" will elect the next governor of Massachusetts."

"Systems of society are continually changing, but the brutal indifference of the individuals of the ruling classes of all times is alone responsible for all of the changes that have taken place and this is also true to-day in the change that is now taking place."

"Government was instituted as a means for the weak minority to control the strong majority."

"President Roosevelt uttered brave words against the trusts when he said that if the present law was not sufficient the constitution of the United States ought to be amended."

"The trade union is practically useless as at present organized. I speak with the experience of over twenty years as a trade unionist." (He can't be much more than thirty-five years old, so he must have joined the union young.)

He gave us some figures on wages and production, which are so blaringly erratical that I will not attempt to straighten them out.

In conclusion, he told us that it was absolutely necessary to organize "Socialist" clubs and be affiliated with the State and national organizations so that the voters will have correct knowledge and that they may not vote for another kind of Socialism, even if the other candidate happens to be first on the ticket. Which is very nice indeed.

A prominent Kang got on his feet to remark that "perhaps some of those present would not like to have it publicly known that they were connected with the "Socialist" party, he therefore suggested that the representatives of the press be ordered to retire."

As Comrade Devine and I were the only individuals who could be classed as representatives of the press, I addressed the chairman as follows: "Mr. Chairman, my business here to-night is not so much a press representative as my note book might indicate. I came here to ask some questions of the speaker. Those questions are of the utmost importance to the working class—" the chairman here interrupted by saying, "You will not be permitted to make a speech." I replied that I had no such intention, and again asked if I would be allowed to ask some questions. The chairman said, "No, sir; no questions will be permitted."

Having punctured one more S. P. bubble that "any one may ask questions at their meetings," Devine and myself retired.

Fraternally,
Jer. O'Fihelly.

Who Will Lead in Increasing the Circulation of the S. L. P. Press.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I am in hearty accord with the efforts of the business department to build up the circulation of The Weekly People. An increased circulation of our press was never more desirable than it is now. The tireless agitation of the S. L. P. is at last bearing fruit and others are attempting to gather it. While endeavoring to discredit our movement, fakirs and reactionists of all kinds will continue to bob up with their so-called Socialist scheme, knowing full well that only on Socialist lines can they hope for any response from the working class.

The easiest way to knock out these frauds is to make the workers acquainted with the genuine article and I know of no better way to do this than by pushing The Weekly People. Who is there will say he cannot do something on this line, and who is there will not do it when our beloved party calls?

To paraphrase an old saw:

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun
"Views by thy hand no new subscriber won."

J. H.

Jersey City, April 6.

A Footnote That Time is Making Necessary.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Having just completed a translation into the Swedish of Comrade De Leon's speech "Reform or Revolution," held in Boston more than seven years ago I should be much obliged if Comrade De Leon would shortly state his present views regarding an item occurring in that speech. It is this (pages 19 and 22):

"Did you ever stop to consider why it is that in this country, where opportunities are so infinitely superior, the working class movement *is so far behind*, whereas in Europe, despite the disadvantages there, *it is so far ahead of us!* Let me tell you. . . . In Europe, somehow or other, the men who were able to speak respected and respect themselves a good deal more than most of our public speakers do here. They studied, first; they first drank deep at the fountain of science; and, not until they felt their feet firmly planted on the rockbed of fact and reason, did they go before the masses. . . . Hence the existing popular apathy in the midst of popular misery; hence despondency despite unequalled opportunities for redress; hence *the backwardness* of the movement here when compared *with that of Europe.*"

I think that when a translation is made of the speech at this time, those passages ought to have a note appended to them, something in this manner: "It was seven years ago since this speech was made and a considerable modification of this view regarding the socialistic movement of Europe and its relation to that of America has become needed. To be sure already then false tactical steps had been taken by the European Social Democracy and it was only in theory that it seemed to be a wholly sound revolutionary labor movement; practically it had already then turned off into the road which four years later was given the name of "New tendencies within the Social Democracy." Lasalle, Marx, Engels, Liebknecht and others of them who had really "drunk deep at the fountain of science" are dead, and the ones of the still living who had done the same, have either broken openly with the demoralizing of 'new tendencies,' as in France, or it can safely be predicted that a breach will occur, if otherwise revolutionary socialism in practical life shall ever get a foothold in Europe."

A suggestion from the holder of that speech to improve upon this note would of course be appreciated. But allow me still some remarks on this question and on another related to it.

When Sweden is considered I am pretty sure of this: The few of the leaders that fifteen years ago had drunk deep at the fountain of science are gone (dead or retired); only Branting is left, and I fear that he either did not drink deep enough, or else his preference for 'the new tencies" must have sprung from his hurry to "get there" himself, knowingly leaving the proletariat in the lurch. And there is another thing that is sure: for the last ten years the "practical" social democratic party of Sweden has not issued any books, brochures or pamphlets on sound scientific socialist lines worth mentioning, if at all. The subjects treated in the works gotten out have been such as, for instance: "The eight hour day," "the trades union question," "agitation among the military," "the development of morals," "State insurance against accidents to workingmen," "Co-operative consumption leagues," "universal franchise," etc. No doubt those subjects could be treated scientifically, but such has not been the case. They have all been treated along reform lines. That characterizes them sufficiently.

The question is then: Are the circumstances otherwise on the European continent? I, for one, do not believe it, for I know that the Swedish leaders in most instances have the social democratic movement of Germany, Belgium, and Millerandism of France for their pattern. Of course we know that in France there are revolutionary socialists, and leaders who have drunk deep at the fountain of science, and as to Germany we cannot but believe that, of this element, a healthy minority exists. But the Swedish party papers rarely have anything to say of the revolutionary forces of France, and if they know anything of any opposition to the new tendencies elsewhere on the continent, they keep very silent about it. They even caricature Jules Guesdl by slanderous descriptions of his appearance.

But even that which we do know of the revolutionary forces of Europe teaches us, I think, that these forces are not driven by such strong motive powers as are the revolutionary forces of America as represented by the S. L. P. However deep the leaders of the European revolutionary forces may have drunk at the fountain of science, they have not got the same opportunities to make their knowledge profitable, and they have not the same fertile soil as we have here.

As the editor of Arbetaren I have been somewhat blamed for spending so much time and space as I do upon the social democratic movement of Sweden, and Europe generally. But my position is this: Our Swedish party organ is largely read by new-comers from the old country, and to a great extent by other Swedish people who are not fully able to read and understand English. Before becoming well acquainted with American conditions these people, as a rule, have a very high opinion of European socialism (as we all had some years ago), and a corresponding low estimate of the American variety. To me, therefore, it appears to be of importance that the foreign party papers of our S. L. P. should pull down the idols and by forceful reasoning show, by actual attacks on the untenable positions of the European working class movements, and especially on the false reasoning and activity of the leaders, wherein consists the weakness of European Socialism, and in the reverse of which consists the forcefulness of American S. L. P. Socialism.

It would be very interesting to me, and to many others, I think, to know the views of Comrade De Leon (and other comrades) on this question also.

I think that unless we can remove the superstition of the superiority of the European movement, that is possessing the minds of our foreign workers, we cannot reach them with pure, scientific, revolutionary socialism and they will rather be drawn into the American Social democracy, which is more akin to the European. Of course, the argument offered that their education can be accomplished along the lines of solely comparing the two movements as they exist in this country has its full weight, only you see, that as long as the foreign worker has his faith in the European social democracy unshaken, he will draw his conclusions with an eye to which one of the American movements it is that most resembles the European social democracy. Every time that you criticize the European men and movements it is but natural that you should at the same time point to the S. L. P. as the organization that maintains the more logical, and therefore more scientific standpoint. In this way the foreign workers will become interested in real American Socialism, and they will become more anxious to learn the English language in order to be able to follow more closely and presently take an active part in the great work of American Socialism.

Victor Funke.

EXPOSING THE BOGUS SOCIALISTS.

Telling Methods Pursued by Section Marion, Ind.—Challenge to Debate.

The following from the Pharos, a weekly paper of Marion, Ind., illustrates the Socialist Labor Party methods of exposing the bogus Socialists:

"SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY READY FOR THE FRAY.

"The Socialist Labor Party, at their last regular meeting in their hall at the corner of Thirtieth and Washington streets, issued the following communication:

"'To the Editor of the Pharos: Dear Sir.—The following resolution was adopted in the meeting of Section Marion, Socialist Labor Party, and ordered published.

"'Whereas, a number of men of the city of Marion, Ind., have banded themselves together under the name of Branch Marion of the Socialists, alias Social Democratic party, and,

"'Whereas, They state that their party represents the working class politically, therefore be it

"'Resolved, That Section Marion of the Socialist Labor Party challenge the members of said branch to show in public debate where they have ever defended or represented the working class. Section Marion will go further and say that instead of representing the working class the Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, have, upon all occasions, sold that class (the working class) out to the capitalist class.'

"E. J. Dillon, Secretary.
"N. M. H., Box 90."

IN MEMORIAM.

Amalie Sophie Guldbrandsen.

In Providence, R. I., Sunday, April 5, 1903, our esteemed comrade, Mrs. Guldbrandsen, passed from this life. We shall all miss her genial presence; and the aid in the work in this State which she always willingly gave, for in all the propaganda carried on she was ever an active participant.

We offer our condolence to her husband, Comrade Adolph H. Guldbrandsen, that staunch pioneer of the Socialist Labor Party in Rhode Island. We tender our deep sympathy to the sons, daughters and all relatives and friends of our deceased comrade in this, their hour of sorrow.

We shall continue the work in which we were so ably assisted by her, and which has for its object the emancipation of our class.

Rhode Island S. E. C. of the Socialist Labor Party.

Information Wanted.

The comrades of Victor, Colorado, would like to hear from T. F. Dugan, formerly organizer of Section Teller County, if alive. If any one can give information of his whereabouts or what has become of him his friends would be glad to hear from them.

Address: W. J. Oberding, La Veta Hotel, Victor, Colorado.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

R. B., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Why man, the illiterate little white children in the country, born of native parents—205,735—is infinitely larger than that of all the cats and dogs in the land, the tramp and the non-tramp.

S. H. U., MAYNARD, MASS.—1st—We do not know, but we infer that the bituminous miners had no contract with the operators previous to the great strike. Our inference is drawn from the fact that, at the miners' convention, held to decide whether the bituminous should strike in sympathy with the anthracite men, and where Mitchell exercised his influence against such a strike, the arguments ran not upon the existence of contracts.

2d—Such contracts are neither legal (binding) nor illegal. They are regularly of no effect whenever the operator chooses to break them. The men cannot be fined or imprisoned under the contract. They could only be sued for damages for the breach of the contract.

T. C., NEW YORK—You do us injustice. We do not call everyone who disagrees with us a scamp. We don't consider the act of disagreement an evidence of scampishness. For instance, if a man were to claim that Socialists may to advantage fuse with capitalists, we would combat that view, without calling it a scamp's view. But when he who practices such fusion, denies that he does and calls us a liar for publishing the fact, then we call him and his whole conduct scampish. He shows he knows better, knows he is doing wrong, and tries to conceal the wrong by slander. That is scampishness.

C. Z., PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Articles received. Will be published in Sunday, Weekly and Monthly People at some future date.

A. V. R., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Build not on the rows between bodies capitalistically organized. Of such is the nature of the row between your Los Angeles Sunday Times and the International Typographical Union. It matters not what that paper may now say about the boycott leader Rogers, or he about the paper. Just such epithets were bandied in this city between the Sun and the similar boycotters. And yet peace was established, and they are now checked by jowl. Such rows are valuable only in that truths are spoken. When such gentry fall out, the truth about both comes out.

B. B., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The point was explained. Roosevelt flounders so in discussing the tariff because he lacks the synthetical knowledge of economics, that only Socialist philosophy imparts.

E. H., CLINTON, IA.—You won't find one man feverish for votes who is not on the make. For votes he will compromise with the devil.

E. S., NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—We are not aware that James O'Connell, of the I. A. of M., has property anywhere.

B. A., NEW YORK—Amply has the question of the methods for proletarian emancipation been elucidated. "The 18th Brumaire," by Marx, lays down the principles quite clearly, and accumulated experience approves them correct every day. Essays and lectures on "Reform and Revolution," etc., is but a manufacturing of darkness out of sunshine.

WILLIAM MAILLY, OMAHA, NEB.—You may save yourself in future the trouble and expense of forwarding to this office for publication the documents that you issue. The S. L. P. has better use for the space in its paper than to fill it up with such stuff. Moreover, you can't complain of being "suppressed." The capitalist press of the land, to say nothing of the State of your armory-building pet, will give you all the space you can wish for.

R. B., NASHUA, N. H.—A definition is that which so describes its object as to distinguish it from all others. Dictionary definitions of Socialism leave Socialism undistinguishable from free-trade, single tax, or any reform movement.

D. C. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—Granting all that for the sake of the argument, and what is the conclusion from your claim that the S. L. P. trades union policy is beneficent in that it is "driving the unions out of the slough of pure and simpledom?" Would you stop the policy that works such a consummation? Surely you can't mean that. Or do you imagine the S. L. P. policy has sufficiently "driven the unions out of pure and simpledom" and may now be safely discontinued? You can't mean that either.

T. J. R., ALBANY, N. Y.—It was the Social Democrat, H. H. Slobodkin, of the New York concern, not Cameron King, of San Francisco, who declared the new members of his party should sit at his feet. King pronounced them "yearling upstarts."

J. J., NEW YORK—The percentages of foreign white illiterates to the total illiterate population in the land has risen since 1880. In that year it was 12.2; in 1890, it was 18.1; in 1900, it was 20.8. The percentage of white illiterates among the foreign white population has remained stationary.

J. O'R., NEW YORK—The Volkszeitung Corporation has no use for the American or Irish workingman in its party. It has use only for the "intellectuals" among the English-speaking element, whom it can bribe with little jobs.

G. J. O., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—At the New Orleans convention of the A. F. of L. the "Champions (!) of Socialism (!!)" sat and looked on like baked owls in their seats, and allowed Gompers to be elected UNANIMOUSLY.

T. H., COLUMBUS, O.—Of course not! The bituminous miners did not mean to scab it on their anthracite brethren, no more than one wing of the Federal Army meant to scab it on the wing it left unsupported at Antietam. Mitchell, however, their "general," he had scabbery in mind when he induced them to remain at work, produce coal, and have their bituminous employer check-off their strike dues, so as to keep their anthracite brothers from producing coal, thus raising the price of the bituminous competing article. The point is that these men never could have allowed themselves to be thus used, unless tutored in pure and simple unionism.

M. L., NEW HAVEN, CT.—At the Globe fair, Mitchell's pictures were sold along with "other Socialist literature."

M. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—Shall Europe be said to have lived in vain? Shall not the Jaures, Millerands, etc., serve as sign posts to warn us here in America against similar experiences?

F. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—Secure one of those leaflets in which the Chicago S. P. tried on the voters the swindle of claiming that the Socialist Labor Party had joined the concern.

I. V. D. L., COVINGTON, KY.—"Disintegration" implies previous "integrity." The so-called Socialist party cannot be said to be "disintegrating." It never was "integral." It ever was a rope of sand, that started disintegrated. What is happening now is that the wind is scattering the sand kernels, which it blew together in a "national convention" heap.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 344 Thames street.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held April 10 at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Klein in the chair. In the absence of R. Katz, who is still in Philadelphia, John J. Kinneally acted as recording secretary pro tem. J. Hammer absent and excused.

The national secretary reported to have canvassed the vote for members of the N. E. C. and that John Donohue had received 618; Edward C. Schmidt, 527; Joseph Scheuerer, 309, and F. A. Olpp, 220 votes. The two formering having received the highest number of votes, have been elected and had been invited to attend the meeting. John Donohue was present, while E. C. Schmidt sent word that he was sick and unable to come. The financial report for the two weeks ending April 4 showed receipts $298.33; expenditures, $187.90.

Communications: One from organizer of Section Monroe County, N. Y., reporting work done towards formation of a section at Batavia. From Chicago, Ill., relative to contest for place on the ballot with the little Kangs and reporting decision in our favor. One from Los Angeles, Cal., reporting expulsion of C. Schultz, J. O. Becker, D. W. Kernochan and H. Kruse for insubordination and contempt. Section Louisville, Ky., reported suspension of J. H. Arnold for six months for collusion with little Kangs, the report stating that Arnold had since found out that he erred in accepting their presentation of matters. Several letters were received containing copies of answers sent to Section Everett, Mass., in reply to a circular sent by the section with request to endorse a proposition for a general vote to change the party's trade union policy. Hamilton, Ohio, reported contest for place on the ballot with the Kangs, in which the latter were defeated. From Jacksonville, Ill., to the effect that the section at that place had dissolved and that remaining members had formed an educational society. From Ill. S. E. C. bearing upon Chicago ballot contest and other matters.

The national secretary reported that he had as yet been unable to secure a suitable person as manager of the Daily People and had therefore taken charge himself for the time being. He further reported that he had placed before the General Committee of Section New York a proposition to provide The Daily People plant, which is as yet constantly expanding, with more operating capital than is at present at the disposal of the management; that the G. C. had accepted the proposition in substance and elected a committee to draft a plan and place it before the County Committees of New York and Kings for immediate execution; that the said committee had since met and decided upon issuing several series of loan certificates. The following action was taken: (1) That the assumption of the temporary management by the national secretary be approved, and that he be instructed to continue his efforts to secure a competent manager. (2) That the plan of the committee of Section New York be approved.

The national secretary also reported that he had hired a comrade to take charge of circulation exclusively, so as to insure a constant and persistent building up of the subscription lists of the several party organs. It is to be hoped that the membership throughout the land will actively co-operate with the circulator at this end of the line.

A number of communications came bearing upon less important local matters, questions of routine, etc.

John J. Kinneally,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

Missouri State Committee.

Meeting Missouri State Committee. Chairman, Wm. Bilsbarrow; absent, Chas. Grupp, without excuse. The minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Letters were received from Minden Mines, Mo., in regard to general party matters; and personal returns made on literature.

Secretary reported that Comrade McHugh, of St. Charles, Mo., had secured eleven subscribers to The Weekly People at that place, and complained of not receiving necessary sample copies.

Secretary was ordered to visit St. Charles, Sunday, April 12, on party mission.

Financial report: On hand, $14.05; receipts, $3.35; balance on hand, $17.40.

H. M. Graber, Rec. Secy.
St. Louis, Mo., April 12.

Illinois State Executive.

Belleville, Ill., April 5.—Minutes of Illinois State Executive Committee.

Meeting called to order by Organizer Cox. Philip Veal in the chair. Absent: Surber, of East St. Louis.

Communications: One from the Schapirograph County, N. Y., with bill for machine and expressage in the amount of $8.80. Action: bill ordered paid. One from New York Labor News Company with estimate for 1000 state by-laws at $10. Accepted. One from G. Renner, Jacksonville, reporting dissolution of the Section and formation of an educational society; also asking for instructions what to do with the charter, promising full particulars later and applying for membership at large. Action deferred until full particulars are at hand. One from Section Springfield asking permission of S. E. C. to start a local paper. Resolved, to deny the endorsement asked for and to instruct the organizer to send reply as per draft submitted. One from the organizer of Section Chicago, stating that their defence fund is still open and that the expense account is not yet ready; also objections against State organizer's bill for attending Kanglet contest. After investigation, the S. E. C. found the bill to be below the loss sustained by the organizer and the bill was approved. The secretary was instructed to explain to Section Chicago.

The financial report showed:

State Agitation Fund.

Balance in treasury, March 8	$0.10
Section Springfield	2.00
Section Peoria	4.00
Section Madison County	1.50
Section Belleville	1.50
Section East St. Louis	3.00
Walter Goss donation	3.00
	$15.10
Deficit	$24.00
Receipts	15.10
Deficit	8.90

G. A. Jenning, Secretary.

Mass. Comrades, Attention!

Energetic efforts are being made to have an organizer and canvasser for the party press on the road in Massachusetts by the 1st of May. Tickets are now in circulation for a grand sale of a Rambler bicycle for the benefit of the organizing fund which will take place on the 30th of April. Several thousand tickets have been printed and the various Sections of the State as well as all members-at-large and sympathizers of the S. L. P. are urged to push the sale of these tickets to their very utmost.

Comrades, there is no time to lose. The 1st of May is very near, and if we are to have an organizer and a canvasser for the party press by that time then we must all roll up our sleeves and begin work at once.

Don't delay sending for tickets for this sale. After you have finished reading this notice send immediately for a large-sized bunch of tickets to sell in your locality. (Remember that they must be sold and not simply distributed.) After you have sold the first batch send for another at once. Don't be afraid to send for tickets. You cannot sell too many of them. Tickets are only 10 cents each.

Comrades, let us be determined that the S. L. P. of Massachusetts shall have an organizer by the 1st of May.

For tickets for this sale address,
Edwin S. Mayo,
22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

S. L. P. Meetings in Chicago.

April 18, Clark street and Walton place, 7.30 p. m.
April 19, State and Congress, 3 p. m. Madison and Jefferson, 8 p. m.
April 25, North and Orchard, 8 p. m. Clark and Erie, 8 p. m.
April 26, Sigel and Sedgwick, 8 p. m. State and Congress, 8 p. m.
May 2, 111th and Michigan, 7.30 p. m. Ninety-second and Commercial avenue, 7.30 p. m.
May 3, Madison and Green, 8 p. m. Warren avenue and Ogden avenue, 3 p. m.
May 8, Halsted and Maxwell, 8 p. m.
May 9, Sixty-third and Halsted, 8 p. m.
May 10, State and Congress, 3 p. m. Clark and Walton, 8 p. m.

Where Are the Workingmen At?

Daniel DeLeon will deliver a lecture in Pioneer Hall, Bridgeport, Conn., Sunday evening, April 19, at 8 p. m, subject: "Where are the Workingmen at?"

Dodgers can be had at Comrade Haigh's store, 621 State street. If all comrades do their duty we shall have a full house.

Organizer.

Meeting, Section Lynn.

The next regular business meeting of Section Lynn will be held in Socialist Labor headquarters, 26 Monroe street, Lynn, April 19, at 11 a. m.

Business of great importance is to come before the meeting and all comrades are requested to attend.

Francis M. Young, Organizer.

D. A. 4, S. T. and L. A.

A special meeting of D. A. 4 will be held on Sunday, April 19, 1903, at 3 p. m., at S. L. P. headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

Every delegate of the above-named body will please take notice and attend.

Ernest Arazzone,
Organizer D. A. 4.

L. A. No. 267, Lynn, Mass.

A smoke talk and entertainment under the L. A. 267 will be held at headquarters, 26 Munroe street, on Saturday evening, April 18.

Talent for the entertainment will be furnished by members of the Italian Branch and others. Tickets, 25 cents each.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

S. T. & L. A. NEWS

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, headquarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street.

General Executive Board meeting the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at 7.30 o'clock, at above address.

All information as to organization and the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly sent by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well as sections of the S. L. P., on new trades unionism.

Address all communications to John J. Kinneally, general secretary, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York.

G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., held at headquarters, 2-6 New Reade street, on April 9, Comrade Gilhaus in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. General secretary and treasurer's report was received and filed.

General secretary reported on meeting held by Section Essex County, S. L. P., of New Jersey at the Newark headquarters, members of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. of Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken being present. The meeting was addressed by Comrade De Leon on the Trades Union Policy of the S. L. P. His address and the answering of questions lasted about four hours, and at the close every member had a clearer conception of their duty toward the S. T. & L. A.

Secretary also reported that he and Comrade Kopp had visited Newark last Thursday night and organized an Egg Candlers' L. A., to be attached to D. A. 4.

The Swedish machinists of Newark had also been organized in the past week, and the prospects were good for a strong Alliance movement in New Jersey, D. A. 4 being now in a good condition to carry on the work of the Alliance.

Communications: From L. A. 166, Louisville, Ky., reported on the success of their commune festival for the benefit of the party press. The communication gave a very lucid explanation on the Central Labor Union of Louisville and its connection with capitalist politics of that city. From L. A. 267, Lynn, Mass., asking for a tabulated report of the vote on the amendments passed at last national convention; request granted. From L. A. 351, Watervliet, Albany County, asking for a speaker to address meetings in Troy, Watervliet and Schenectady. Action: General secretary directed to attend to the request.

From L. A. 392, North Vassalboro, Me., on the work of organization, preparations being nearly completed for the organization of a District Alliance in Maine. Referred to general secretary for action.

From L. A. 342, Cleveland, Ohio, on the work of organization; received and filed. From L. A. 356, Braddock, Pa., relative to a book now in possession of the G. E. B. Geeral secretary directed to send on book as requested.

From L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal., with applications of new members, and on the work of organization. From D. A. 17, Providence, on the organization of a new L. A. (textile workers) in Woonsocket. From Comrade O. A. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y., on the organization of a mixed alliance in Buffalo, with a list of officers elected. The membership being very enthusiastically in favor of the alliance, they request that a charter be sent them right away. Action deferred until new business. From D. A. 19, on plans inaugurated for carrying on an aggressive campaign for the Alliance, Comrade Powers being engaged to address a meeting in Lowell; also Comrades Berry, Tracy and Walsh were appointed a committee to write up a leaflet on the Book and Shoe Workers' Union and to have the same circulated in all the shoe centres of the country; the assistance of the G. E. B. was asked for, which was granted, the general secretary being directed to reply to that effect.

From Bluff, Whatcom County, Washington, asking for information and instructions on the aims and objects of the S. T. and L. A. General secretary directed to comply. From L. A. 325, Los Angeles, on the work of organization and asking for instruction; secretary directed to reply. From Comrade Chas. Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y., on the good prospects of organizing a mixed Alliance in Peekskill.

From L. A. 396, Skowhegan, Me., on the work of organization; placed on file. From Section Monroe County, N. Y., S. L. P., on the agitation carried on by them at Rochester against Tobin and his lieutenants of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. So successful was this agitation that they ask that Comrade Berry be sent to Rochester; and, further, that a tour through the State be arranged for Comrade Berry, and that the Sections of the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A. be asked to support same. Secretary directed to communicate with Comrade Berry to see if he could make the tour.

From D. A. 4, with a report of meeting held Sunday, April 5, giving notice that their next meeting would be held on Sunday, April 19, at S. L. P. Headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. From L. A. 391, Lynn, Mass., giving notice of the expulsion of Henry Rowe for violation of his obligation in taking a job in Walton and Logan's factory while said factory were on strike.

A communication was received from George A. Brown and P. C. Tesson, of Pittsburg, Pa., who were suspended in the months of May and June, 1902, respectively, by D. A. 15, for one year for slandering Schulberg and Eberle in one case and Schulberg in the latter, both of whom had become slanderers of and traitors to the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. and expelled from both organizations; the writers of the communication asked to be reinstated as they desired to aid in the upbuilding of the Alliance in Allegheny County, Pa.

Action: The G. E. B., believing that the said Comrades Tesson and Brown had good ground for their accusations against Schulberg and Eberle and their suspensions were contrary to the evidence presented against them; and, as further proof of the correctness of the stand taken by Tesson and Brown against the said Eberle and Schulberg is shown in the fact that it became necessary to not only expel Eberle and Schulberg, but D. A. 15 (with the exception of L. A. 356, of Braddock, who remained loyal to the S. T. and L. A. and S. L. P.), also, for the betraying of the working class and attempting to disrupt the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. movement in Pennsylvania; it was, therefore,

Resolved, That George A. Brown and P. C. Tesson be and are hereby reinstated in the S. T. and L. A. They are herewith allowed to immediately take up their membership in L. A. 356, of Braddock, Pa.

Charters granted to Egg Candlers' Union and Swedish Machinist Union, both of Newark, N. J.; Woolen Dressers, of Woonsocket, R. I.; and Buffalo Mixed Alliance, of Buffalo, N. Y.

No more business being before the body, the meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally,
General Secretary.

New District Alliance No. 4.

The regular meeting of District Alliance, No. 4 was held at S. L. P. headquarters, Dahmen's Hall, Elizabeth, on Sunday, April 5, 3 p. m. A. Mende acted as chairman and F. May as temporary secretary. Delegates were present from L. A., No. 257, Hoboken, and L. A. No. 259, Elizabeth. Delegates of Section Essex County were absent.

Reports of organizer and treasurer accepted. Correspondence from general secretary was read and laid over to new business for action.

Local No. 257 reports that good work is being carried on among the railroad workers, with prospects of organizing a local. L. A. No. 259 is preparing for distribution of S. T. & L. A. literature among the striking copper workers.

The letter of the general secretary was then taken up and a motion carried to hold a special meeting on Sunday, April 19, at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

Motion carried to request the State Committee S. L. P. New Jersey to call upon Sections to elect three delegates to represent the party in D. A. No. 4 as provided in the constitution.

A committee of three members was elected to collect property of D. A. No. 4 held by former officers and property of defunct Local No. 347.

On motion meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

Ferd. May,
Temporary Secretary.

LAW AND LABOR.

Indiana Weekly Wage Law Knocked Out—Newspaper To Sue Union.

Indianapolis, April 9.—Several months ago the State instituted suit against the Republic Iron & Steel Company to compel the corporation to pay its employes once each week. The company had been paying every two weeks and a suit was brought by the factory inspector under an act of the legislature of 1899.

The Supreme Court has passed upon the law holding it in conflict with the bill of rights and also with the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution. In passing upon the question the court says in part: "The State places upon the wage earners under quasi-guardianship when it classes them with minors and other persons under legal disability by making their contracts void at the pleasure of a public officer. It impeaches their ability to take care of themselves. It is paternalism pure and simple in violent contrast with the liberty and equality theory of our institutions."

Montpelier, Vt., April 9.—The successful outcome of the suit of the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company against the machinists' union of Rutland leads the Argus and Patriot Publishing Company of this city seriously to contemplate the bringing of a similar suit against the Central Labor Union of Montpelier. The suit would be based on damages growing out of the happenings of the last three months.

The trouble followed the discharge of the compositors of the Daily Argus upon the installing of typesetting machines. The refusal of the company to arbitrate what the unions considered their grievance has resulted in a boycott of the most evident character. There is much more direct evidence of a conspiracy to boycott and injure the Argus than was the case in the Patch suit when the plaintiff company secured a verdict of $2,500 damages.

Colonel Joel C. Baker, of Rutland, the attorney for the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company in its suit, was in Montpelier this week and his visit is taken as strong evidence of something doing. The manager of the Argus, George Atkins, will, however, neither affirm nor deny the current rumors that a claim for damages will be brought against the unions.

The police force of Erie, Pa., has been unionized. Hereafter only those police clubbings of strikers will be genuine that bear the policeman's union label.

SECTION ROANOKE

Enters the Field to Do Battle for the Working Class—Ticket Nominated.

Roanoke, Ill., April 6.—Section Roanoke is again in the field to do battle for the working class at the coming village election to be held on April 21. We have nominated the following ticket:

President Village Board, Jules Pruvost; Trustee Village Board, John Charles; Trustee Village Board, John Veen; Trustee Village Board, Henry Desigue; Village Clerk, William Leonard.

The following platform was adopted:

The Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people, but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common. (Read the platform of the Socialist Labor Party.)

Our masters are cunning. They array us against each other in the daily struggle for life. We fight; they win. We vote; they govern. Get rid of the superstition that there would be no capital if there were no capitalists. It is this absurd notion that keeps us in bondage. Can you indeed believe in this age of reason that there would be no wealth if there were no thieves; that there would be no land, no machinery, no industry, no exchange, if there were no monopolists?

Workingmen, you are poor, you are dissatisfied, you know that your labor alone produces all the good things in life, and you know that some one else enjoys them. You know, or you should know, that such a simple thing as casting your ballot for the Socialist Labor Party will assist in bringing a change.

If the industrial conditions were properly adjusted, it is estimated that three hours of labor per day would keep all in comfort, and even in luxury. Were a machine invented under Socialism it would be a blessing to all; it would lighten human toil and increase the collective wealth of the nation. Under the present system the machine is a competitor of labor; under Socialism the machine would become the servant of labor.

Labor is a commodity which its owner, the wage-worker, sells to the capitalist class. Why does he sell it? in order to live. He works to live. He does not consider the work as a part of his life, but a sacrifice of his life. What he produces for himself is not the silk he weaves, nor the palace he builds, nor piano or carriage he constructs. What he gets is his wage, and a miserable existence; a worker's legacy.

Labor is a commodity, same as cigars or potatoes. One is measured by the clock, the other by the scales. So long as the worker remains a wage slave his lot in life depends upon the capitalist class. Socialists desire the adoption of a system that will abolish profit, interest, and rent, and all form of usury. Socialists propose to make the machinery and the railroads the property of the whole people to stop paying an income to capitalists out of the labor of others and to give a good living to every worker and every one unable to work. This they propose to do by uniting the working class into a party of their own to get control of the government and use it in their own interest. If you belong to the working class; that is, if you get your living by working and not by some kind of begging or stealing, it will be worth your while to learn what Socialism means and to join the Socialist Labor party, which is looking out for your interest.

Now for a few statistics: The United States statistics of 1850 show that the workers received 62½ per cent. of the wealth they produced. In 1890, forty years later, they received 17 per cent., or less than one-fifth of the wealth they produced. In 1900, they received one-eighth of what they produced. It is plain that they are receiving less and less each year. The cause of this is the improvement in machinery, which the capitalists alone receive the benefit of.

In conclusion, we wish to state that all persons employed by the village to labor on streets shall receive not less than $2 per day for an eight-hour working day.

Wages of Railroad Workers.

Washington, April 9.—Interstate Commission statistics show that the wages of railroad employes were better during the depression of 1893 than during recent more prosperous years. Between 1892 and 1902 such wages of ordinary officials decreased from $7.83 to $5.56; general office clerks from $2.25 to $2.19; station agents from $1.83 to $1.77; and other station men from $1.65 to $1.60; carpenters from $2.10 to $2.06; switchmen, flagmen and watchmen from $1.82 to $1.74; general employees and laborers from $1.70 to $1.69.

On the other hand the salaries of higher officials increased from $7.82 a day to $10.97.

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

BALTIMORE S. L. P.

Continued from page 1

of men has been reduced in the same manner. This is the way he has saved money. At whose expense? That of the working class. The workers should easily see now why this man reserves the right of appointment. And he is called Honest Tom!

R. M. McLane, Hayes' principal opponent, is the candidate of the Democratic machine, and a truer type of the capitalist class you could not find.

Now, we will pass on to the next thing in this city that ought to be noted. It is known here by the name of "Socialist" party.

We dropped into their meeting on March 15, which was supposed to be a business meeting, but, for some reason or the other, the chairman announced that it would be a propaganda meeting for the enlightenment of the working class on Socialism. God help Socialism and God help the working class! for it was the biggest piece of rot we ever heard.

Here are some of the remarks from the speaker: He went on to say that there was at least 1,000 Socialists in Baltimore. Then his next statement was that it was hard work for the Section to get a corporal's dozen to attend meetings, even when the campaign is on; that if they did not work good and hard in the next two or three weeks, they would have no ticket in the field. "We Socialists say that Socialism is not much better than capitalism." Well comrades, we guess this is some new kind of Socialism they have manufactured themselves.

Then this kangaroo had the nerve to take a slap at Marx and Engels. He went on to say that Marx and Engels prophesized that Socialism was not a long ways off. Who ever read one word in Marx or Engels works where they ever mentioned such a thing? Now if this Kang had taken time to read the manifesto of the Communist party, he would have found, in the preface on page 5. Marx, who drew up this program to the satisfaction of all parties entirely trusted to the intellectual development of the working class; and I venture to say that if Marx himself could see how jealously we guarded his doctrine he would be proud of the S. L. P.

In drawing to a close we should say that if there are any Sections in the Union such as we have been in the past, when they read this I hope they will resolve to step up on the firing line and continue so till we have liquidated the debt of The Daily People. Then comrades, we will be in a position to send organizers in every State and set the buzzsaw a ripping. Then God help the fakir and that counterfeit kangaroo party. So up and at them comrades!

Press Committee, Section Baltimore, S. L. P. Baltimore, Md., April 8.

Weekly Payment Law Void.

Washington, April 3.—The Supreme Court to-day declared unconstitutional the weekly payment law, holding that the laborer would be deprived of the liberty of making a contract to suit himself and that the law is in violation of the State and Federal constitutions.

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